THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 41

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Women Will Buy Best

Philippine Freedom Is Vetoed

Irish Hear Cosgrave's Big Bid

Roumania Clashes With King

Globe Radio Saves the Sender

TWO MILLION club women, America's largest organised buying group, are now going to buy with care. They are going to aid industry by shunning the shoddy, aid the merchant by retaining instead of returning, aid the family by keeping the budget in balance. The General Federation of Women's Clubs meeting at Washington binds itself to all this in adopting the Shopper's Creed. Investigation convinces the club women that in trying times standards have slipped. They will attempt to restore standards, and will also seek to have prison products barred from market competition. The women anticipate a telling reform because they speak for the home makers—And the home maker is 85 per cent of that utter autocrat, the consumer.

¶ President Hoover vetoes the action by Congress in granting provisional independence to the Philippine Islands. The veto takes the ground that the Filipinos are not ready for this step. The President points out their ordered liberty and human freedom and says the United States is still responsible to the Filipinos, to Americans and to the world for maintaining these conditions. Tokyo comments on the veto, even before it is promulgated, taking exception to what is regarded as an implication that Japan might seize the islands. Yet the veto pleases Japan—Tokyo wants no changes until its "Monroe Doctrine for the Far East" is in working order.

¶ The Irish Free State sees the election campaign take an important new turn. President de Valera's platform is that if reconfirmed he will cut the land annuities tax in half and fund all arrears. Former President William T. Cosgrave now declares if he himself is elected he will cut annuities in half and remit all sums due up to December, 1934. He promises settlement of the row with Britain in three days and restoration of markets to farmers. Cosgrave denies an agreement with Britain, yet says something that denies the denial—"I know what I'm talking about."

¶ Greece sees the Government of Premier Tsaldaris end with the falling of the sword that has always hung over its head. The Venizelists, the strongest single party, acquire votes enough to topple the Government for its course in agreeing to pay 30 per cent of the interest due on foreign bonds and the 1929 American loan and in seeking to abolish one army corps and reduce the other to a division. The Venizelists saw in this a plot for a military dictatorship, reviving former Premier Venizelos's chief fear—This fear is that Tsaldaris longs, and will labor, to restore the monarchy.

¶ Germany watches Adolf Hitler as he faces a financial hurdle. Rhineland and Ruhr industrialists, who have backed his Fascist movement in the past, are said to be ready to meet $1,000,000 worth of his most pressing debts if he can assure them that Fascists in the Reichstag will not overthrow the von Schleicher Government and force more elections. The Reichstag is scheduled to meet Jan. 24, and Fascists, if true to their ideals, must press for a no confidence motion. Question: Does Hitler dare hold off the Reichstag until March—or must he merely go on holding off crying creditors?

¶ Roumania again feels the iron hand of King Carol. The sovereign refuses to allow the Cabinet to dismiss the Bucharest chief of police, whom he appointed, and the bitter conflict as to whether Roumania is an absolute or a constitutional monarchy is revived. Foreign Minister Titulescu, super conciliator, hurries home from Geneva to pour oil on the troubled waters, but Premier Maniu and his Cabinet resign. Vaida Voevod, who once held the office, is named as Premier. The war between throne and leaders continues—And Roumania's crying needs, unheeded, cry on.

¶ Radio rises up to take a dazzling dig at distance. Clyde de Vinna, amateur radio operator at Teller, Alaska, chatting nonchalantly with an amateur radio operator in New Zealand, goes incoherent, then silent. The New Zealander, apprehensive, slams into the air with: "Any Pacific Coast amateur please answer. Emergency." Col. Claire Foster, amateur dash and dotter, of Carmel, Calif., cuts in, is told the situation, raises another amateur in Teller and sends him rushing to a cabin to find De Vinna overcome by fumes from his gasoline stove. "He's okay now," presently flashes back around the world. Rah, rah, rah for radio!—which brings this sizzling story out of the frozen north.

Permanent Board to Supervise Arms Control Is Corner Stone Of New Geneva Peace Effort

World Hold on National Armaments to Have Fair Trial by Latest Proposal—It Will Be as Successful as Nations Permit It to Be

DISARMAMENT—No. 3

By REX MILLER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Treaty of Versailles imposed strict limitations on the kind and amount of armaments which Germany was permitted to maintain. During the 13 years that these limitations remained in force—until they were virtually abrogated by the five-power accord reached at Geneva last November—the world looked on at the most comprehensive effort ever made to establish an international control of national armaments.

Not everyone would agree that this control of one country's arms by its former enemies was effective. For several years, the Inter-Allied Commission of Control kept their yes—sometimes only one eye—on the Reich's armaments. Then the commission passed out of existence, and there was no longer any direct supervision. Judging from the protests of German spokesmen, the control was, nevertheless, effective. But, according to critics in other countries, Germany was accumulating large stores of war material at home and abroad by clandestine methods. Whether or not this form of control was effective, the fact that it was imposed on one country by victorious enemies made it unpopular and difficult of execution. The attempt to enforce it called forth fear and hatred and made precarious the security which it was supposed to insure.

The form of international control which is to be established by the convention emanating from the Disarmament Conference is entirely different from the attempted supervision of German arms by the former allies. It is to be set up by mutual consent, not by compulsion, and there is every indication that Germany, now that it has returned to the conference, will accept the provisions which have proved acceptable to other countries.

Under the post-war régime of supervision, the press in countries other than Germany not infrequently published articles designed to prove that the Reich was laying up arms and munitions for another war. These articles had a very disquieting effect, especially in neigh-

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DEFEAT FACING FARM BILL AS IT ENTERS SENATE

Upper Branch Likely to Reject It; Otherwise Veto Seems Sure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Probable defeat in the Senate and otherwise a presidential veto were the prospects before the Roosevelt-supported farm relief bill, as it arrived in the upper chamber of Congress today backed by a favorable vote of 203 to 151 in the House.

It was sent to the Senate by the lower chamber late yesterday, when 63 Republicans and the one Farmer Labor member helped 139 Democrats to pass what is a major item in their legislative program for the present session and one of three measures which President-Elect Roosevelt has particularly asked his party leaders to get through before March 4, in order to avoid the necessity for an extra session.

In opposition on the final vote were 50 Democrats and 101 Republicans, members for the most part of the industrial urban sections of the country, who fear it would sharply increase the cost of living. One exception was the New York Tammany delegation, all but three of whom were strictly regular and voted for the party program.

Senate sentiment on the measure is still sufficiently uncertain to be in doubt. But that Mr. Hoover will veto it if it reaches him is now accepted here as a matter of fact. He is quoted in White House circles to have stated so definitely within the past two days.

Originally providing relief only for the farmer producers of wheat, cotton, hogs and tobacco, it was at one time in imminent danger of being completely wrecked by a determined coalition of special interests not included and Republicans out to make it ridiculous by overloading it.

The onslaught of the coalition carried rice, butter fats and peanuts into the circle of privileged commodities before the Democratic leadership could gather its forces. But once these three additional articles were included their sponsors voted with the party leadership against any further loading down and the balance was passed without serious changes.

As it now stands the measure is designed to raise the prices of the seven privileged agricultural commodities by means of a processing tax equivalent to the difference between the current price and "the fair exchange value," specifically fixed in each instance for the crop.

Receipts from the tax would be distributed as a bounty to all farmers, hog raisers or dairymen voluntarily reducing the amount of the production as compared to the previous year. As a result the participating producer would re-

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House Overrides Philippines Bill Veto; Hoover Says Islands Not Yet Prepared

Japan Generally Pleased, Not Wishing Change in Status Quo

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 13—While the Japanese naturally resent the intimation in President Hoover's message vetoing Philippine independence that the islands would be open to Japanese aggression in the event of being freed, liberal opinion here recognizes the soundness of most of Mr. Hoover's arguments.

Conservative leaders, particularly, do not want the status quo in the Orient disturbed at present, since their movement to favor announcing of a definite Japanese policy in regard to Asia is slowly gaining ground.

Part of this policy likely will be a sort of Japanese Monroe Doctrine under which Japan would assume a greater measure of responsibility for the preservation of peace in the Orient.

An independent Philippines obviously would add to the difficulties of such a policy. Likewise, it is realized that Chinese already control a considerable part of the Philippines internal trade, and in the event of the islands being freed. Chinese penetration certainly would increase, possibly leading to eventual Sino-Philippines complications. In such an event it would be difficult for Japan to remain neutral.

Eastern Area Affected

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Black Portions the Philippines, the Dark Shaded Portions Japanese Possessions.

Vote Is 274 to 94—Result in Senate Believed Not So Certain

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The House today overrode President Hoover's veto of the Philippines' independence bill by a vote of 274 to 94.

The situation in the Senate is, however, regarded as uncertain, with even chances for a refusal there also to accept the presidential veto.

In that case, preparation for thrusting the islands upon their own sovereign feet—partially in some two years and wholly after 10 years—would begin at once. The American mission which began in the expansive days of the Spanish-American War would come to an end. An era in American history would terminate. But simultaneously, President Hoover points out, the islands' domestic troubles would probably begin.

And, internationally, he says, neighboring nations, bursting under immense population pressure, not devoid of the "spirit of imperialism and the exploitation of peoples," would find the Philippines at their door, islands of relatively undeveloped resources.

Such a situation, the President declares, is fraught with peril for the Philippines, the United States and the world, both in the maintenance

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CONFIDENCE IN FINANCE IS FOUND VITAL

Banks Bulging With Cash to Enable Industry to Forge Ahead

PUBLIC FEAR DAMS STREAM OF TRADE

Many Methods Are Proposed for Getting Available Money in Circulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—There is $5,589,000,000 in circulation in the United States, the Federal Reserve Board reported today — nearly $1,000,000,000 more than during the "prosperity" period of 1927, 1928 and 1929. And despite bank failures, salary reductions, and stock market losses, there is more than $45,000,000,000 on deposit in the nation's banks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Citizen gasp. "Why, then," they ask, "all this talk about printing more money?—and if there is so much, where is it?"

In the opinion of a number of the nation's leading economists and bankers, the need is not for more money, as the layman thinks of the word money, but for a more rapid turnover or use of existing money.

A symposium of the views of a large group of tradesmen, business and professional men, throughout the country, approached at random on this subject by The Christian Science Monitor, offers various means of accomplishing this increased turnover.

Mr. and Mrs. Citizen learn that the money referred to as "in circulation" is only the cash—coins and bills—in the hands of the people, either in use or hoarded, an amount which fluctuates but little, and which comprises only about 10 per cent of the total "money" or medium of exchange. The rest is "credit."

What Money Actually Is

The scarcity of which Mr. and Mrs. Citizen are so aware, they soon see, is not in the cash, as is shown by the Federal Reserve report, or even in the credit, but in the use of this cash and credit. Reports show that the cash is there in sufficient quantity, either in the banks or held by individuals, to form the basis for sufficient credit. The question does not seem to be how much money should be printed, but how to put money more generally into use.

Here Mr. and Mrs. Citizen find it convenient to have defined the commonly used, and confused, monetary terms. The gold, silver, nickel and copper coins, together with paper money, or bills, of various denominations, constitute the cash or currency. In everyday commercial transactions a bank check would be considered "cash" in that in such cases the word would be used to differentiate it from a "charge." For purposes of monetary study the term cash, however, refers only to officially coined or printed money.

Credit is that which is represented by various kinds of paper and bookkeeping figures. Here also, the common definition of credit, does not apply. Money, thought of usually as the tangible coins and bills, means this cash and credit together. It is interchangeable with "medium of exchange."

As stated, the Federal Reserve reports the amount of currency in "circulation," meaning the amount not held by the Treasury or Federal Reserve banks as backing for currency, or as reserve, or free gold. Circulation, to Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, means in use, or passing from hand to hand. Much of the money reported in circulation by the Federal Reserve actually is in hoarding.

Regulating Currency

When that money is brought out of hoarding and put into use, or "turned-over," the Federal Reserve may decide there is then too much currency out in use, so it sells bonds and thus takes some out of "circulation." When hoarding increases, the board then, perhaps, buys bonds, putting more money out into "circulation" to take the place of that withheld by individuals.

"But what has an increase in the turnover of money," Mr. and Mrs. Citizen persist, "to do with unemployment?"

A rapid turnover of money, it is explained, furnishes the basis upon which is built or manufactured credit. More credit means more money and higher prices, and a speeding up of industry—more jobs!

Advocates of currency expansion, by printing more paper money, claim that it would bring about this increased circulation by coaxing money out of hoarding. Opponents of direct currency expansion claim that unsound money, or fiat money, backed by nothing but a promise to pay, as is proposed, would cause more harm than good, by sending good money into hiding. Even if the new money were soundly backed, it is argued, it would only increase the already idle millions.

Initial Attempt Fails

The Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board represent the school which inclines toward a mild inflation, or credit expansion, to a certain point, with faster circulation of existing money, while proposals for a currency expansion have centered in Congress. One measure which has gone into effect, the Glass-Borah rider to the Home Loan Bank Bill, providing for the further use of government bonds as backing for national bank note issues to the extent of about $1,000,000,000, has

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RESEARCH GAINS THROUGH SLUMP, EXHIBIT PROVES

More Than 1000 Additional Patents Granted Last Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—If industry throughout the world slowed up during the economic recession, the nation's research laboratories speeded up proportionately, it is made clear at an exhibition of "depression inventions" on display at the New York Electrical Society headquarters here.

These inventions include new feeds and containers, new farm machines, cotton houses, copper sheeting as thin as paper, colored aluminum, glass bricks, runless stockings, metalized wood, glass blackboards, buses that run on rail or road, heat screens, paper milk bottles, fabric-covered metals, air-conditioning outfits, talking electric signs, steel houses, linoleum wall covering, aluminum foil for insulation, a tele-register for stock quotations, a type-casting typewriter, electric telautographs, automatic accounting machines, vertical antennæ, and many other things of convenience and utility.

Dr. H. C. Parmelee, vice-president and editorial director of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, described and exhibited many of these results of laboratory experiments and discoveries at a natural science forum of the society last night. Dr. Parmelee said that 1000 more patents were granted by the United States Patent Office last year than in 1931, and that in 1931 the increase was 6000 over 1930.

"This striking annual increase in patents issued during the depression years," he continued, "is evidence of a drive on the part of inventors and manufacturers to bring new things into trade and commerce.

"Those who are far-sighted know that the potentialities of science and engineering have not begun to be realized and that the future holds promise of developments that will surpass any we have yet known. Housing and air-conditioning, once started on a rising tide of development, hold possibilities for industry that will equal anything we have yet seen."

Dr. Parmelee said that increased invention and development of new processes are the best answer to technocracy. The technocrats, he declared, merely indicate a condition without offering a constructive way of meeting it. He held it was a far cry from a mass of statistical facts to the conclusion that the American social and economic structures must be scrapped.

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THINGS PRESENT

Another article in the "As I Knew Them" series, which started a week ago with a story about Queen Victoria, appears today on the Editorial page. There are 30 or more of these small glimpses of great people in this series. After reading the one today, you should feel better acquainted with Disraeli.

Some dishes from the South, which will salute nostrils, tickle palates, send a glow of comfort through the house, may be prepared by following directions on the Household page.

Some notes on three hymns—Nos. 246, 292 and 96—in the revised Christian Science Hymnal appear on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Saturday brings the following special pages: News of Art, Music, Theater; Educational; Antiques and Interior Decoration; Book Reviews and Literary News. Look also for the World News of the Week at a Glance on the next-to-the-last page.

On Monday will appear the first of the 12 sketches based on the achievement of the 12 women named to the Hall of Fame of the Century of Progress World's Fair.

IRISH LEADERS USE ANNUITIES AS BALLOT BAIT

De Valera Outdistanced by Opposition in Bids to Free State Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Jan. 13—Mr. William T. Cosgrave, leader of the Opposition, has now dramatically outbidden Mr. Eamon de Valera for the farmers' vote at the forthcoming general election by promising not only to cut future land annuities in half, but also to remit all sums due between November and December, 1932, until June, 1934. In other words the next payment would be in November and December, 1934.

This is considerably in excess of Mr. de Valera's offer of last Saturday when he said he would reduce annuities by a half and fund all arrears, but did not offer to remit the whole or any part of future payments.

Mr. Cosgrave declared that if returned to power he would immediately open negotiations with Britain "on the basis of the formula to which Britain, France and Italy have already subscribed and to which we hope America will ultimately subscribe." The formula referred to is presumably the declaration signed at Lausanne in July, 1932.

The Opposition leader prefaced his remarks with the words, "I know what I'm talking about," a phrase which leads some to believe he already has a tentative undertaking from Britain, though he, himself, does not admit this.

Negotiations with Britain, he says, "will be on the basis of the ability of farmers to pay, on the basis of the return of our markets, and on the opportunity of our people to get the highest price for their goods." "That," he added, "can be done in three days if the physique of the British Ministry would stand the strain of three such days."

Piccard Sees Trips To Planets Possible

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Prof. Auguste Piccard said today that study of the cosmic rays, for which he made his two balloon flights into the stratosphere, may help unlock tremendous energy in atoms which might overcome the difficulties of sending rocket planes on "round trips" to other planets.

There is no limit to the heights which rocket planes may reach above the earth, Professor Piccard said, but predicted balloons and airplanes will not rise much further than the 10-mile height he reached last summer, owing to practical difficulties of construction.

Professor Piccard and his brother talked for nearly 10 minutes with President Hoover shortly after noon, but neither would comment upon their conference.

RELIEF CAUSES ONTARIO DEFICIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—Had it not been for relief expenditures and exchange payments, the province of Ontario would have been able to report a surplus of $1,000,000 for the year, declared Mr. B. A. Dunlop, Provincial Treasurer, in a recent address here. In a résumé of financial affairs of the province, he spoke of economies effected in many ways to offset declining revenues, and keep the deficit as low as possible.

Inflation of currency was not successful in Germany, where it was tried, he continued, as the thrifty suffered and the thriftless did not benefit. The abuse of the gold standard has caused present-day troubles, not the proper use of it.

SHOPPING CREED TO TEST BUYING BY CLUB WOMEN

Move Made to Combat Rush of Shoddy Goods on the Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — The 2,000,000 club women of America, representing the country's largest organized group of consumer-buyers, have determined to be more careful about what they purchase.

Convinced that thoughtful selection in these days, when the market is crowded with cheap and shoddy goods, will aid in the upbuilding of industry and in bringing a better understanding between manufacturer, retailer and consumer, the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, assembled here for its annual meeting, has agreed to give wide circulation to the "Shopper's Creed," written by Mrs. Clarence Fraim, chairman of the division of industry of the federation.

The creed is as follows: "I believe that the American woman, through control of a large share of the family budget, exerts a vital influence upon today's economic order.

Reduction of Waste

"Therefore, I hold it my duty to help make this influence constructive; to govern my buying so that waste will be reduced and the greatest good to all realized from my expenditures.

"I believe, that as measures of true economy, I should make known my merchandise needs and preferences in advance whenever the opportunity is presented.

"Remember that cheapness in itself is not always a bargain and consider suitability and durability as well as price;

"Avoid merchandise known to be produced under unfair competitive conditions, such as sweat shop or prison-made goods;

"Be reasonable in my demands for service, such as credit, alterations and deliveries;

"Refrain from returning merchandise unless the goods or the store is at fault."

Return to Quality

Due to the widespread need for economy and the desire for low prices, standards in many lines of merchandise have been lowered, it was pointed out to the board by Mrs. John F. Sippel of Baltimore, Md., former president of the federation, and now president of the National Standards Council. She urged the club women to take leadership in demanding a return to quality and a

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Flood of Gold To Aid Sterling Begins to Ebb

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—How the British people rallied millions of pounds' worth of idle gold hoardings to aid sterling in its struggle with the dollar and the franc is revealed here by the Royal Mint.

From every conceivable hiding place Great Britain unearthed £14,000,000 in sovereigns and trinkets. India's contribution in all forms of gold reached £61,000,000 by Aug. 30. Gold bars and sovereigns flowed into London from Australasia.

The flow of domestic gold is fast abating, says Col. Sir Robert Johnson, Controller of the Mint, in the report, while the number of sovereigns still hoarded in Great Britain is almost negligible. Indian women apparently still cling to their bracelets and bangles and there is no sign, according to Sir Robert, of any considerable melting down of native jewelry.

On the other hand, the outward flow of India's unprofitable metallic hoards is welcomed. British India is a veritable sink for gold, says the report, its accumulations for the period from 1873 to 1931 alone being estimated at nearly £600,000,000.

Virtual disappearance of the sovereign from trinket boxes as well as from circulation is regretted by Sir Robert chiefly on artistic grounds, the design by Pistrucci of St. George and the Dragon being considered particularly fine.

Democrats Scramble Up Plum Tree To Be Ready to Snatch Ripest Fruit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Even political plums are sometimes sour, and the New England Democrats in the next Congress are having many a worry over the problem of patronage. As Representative William N. Rogers of New Hampshire puts it: "I never realized there were so many post offices in the little State of New Hampshire."

Each mail brings floods of applications from the faithful—the Democrats at home who did their bit for the party and now seek their reward.

An amusing sidelight on the scramble for federal jobs is the deluge of requests received by Republican congressmen from Democrats—some asking copies of the official register—the book that lists the important jobs in the financial service. Each member is allowed but three copies and the Democrats used theirs up long ago.

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Senator-Elect Fred M. Brown of New Hampshire, and the Democratic representatives from the other New England States have several weeks left in which to decide on appointments that will cause the least discontent.

Among the most coveted posts, those which must be filled by able men, are those of customs collector, internal revenue collector, United States attorney and United States marshal in the various districts, to say nothing of postmasterships and lesser positions.

There is another side of the picture, too—the daily list of Republican appointments accumulating dust in the Senate files. Postmasters in all sections of New England are being nominated, approved by the White House and sent to the Senate with not the slightest hope of confirmation.

Whoever gets them, there are some good federal jobs awaiting New England Democrats after 12 lean years.

Motorists Call Police For Help—With Engine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

MOTORISTS who have trouble with their cars on the rural highways of this island get aid in a novel manner—they merely call a policeman.

Mr. W. A. Gabrielson, chief of police, has equipped all rural patrol cars with tow ropes, cans of gasoline with hose attachment, picks, shovels and other tools.

Greek Cabinet Falls on Issue Of Debt Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ATHENS, Jan. 13—A stormy debate on the Government's handling of negotiations with bondholders and its reorganization of the army and navy ended today with a no confidence vote, following which the Cabinet resigned.

In regard to the first item the Opposition criticizes the Government for agreeing to pay 30 per cent of the total interest due on foreign bonds and the United States loan of 1929 on the grounds that bondholders failed to carry out their share of the agreement, thereby releasing Greece from carrying out her part.

Army changes introduced last week by decree included abolition of one of the existing army corps, scaling down another into a division, and other drastic measures. The Venizelists declared these changes and similar ones in the navy were made with a view to facilitating establishment of a military dictatorship. Accordingly they demanded resignation of the ministers of war and marine, Gen. George Condylis and Admiral Hadjikyriakos. They also disapprove of Gen. Loannes Metaxas, Minister of the Interior.

The Tsaldaris Government, drawn from the second largest single party in the Chamber, has always been in a minority if the Opposition was united against it, as happened on this occasion. The figures of the election in September were Venizelists, 102; Tsaldarists, 96; others, 52.

Rare Shell Able To Turn Two Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — A freshwater shell, which, unlike other shells, can turn both to the right and to the left, has been found in South Australian waters by Mr. Ernest H. Ising, president of the field naturalists' section of the Royal Society. It has been named after him—Planorbis Isingi.

The shell is about a quarter of an inch in diameter and the new species is fairly common along the River Murray. Natural scientists state that all shells turn either to the left or to the right.

Planorbis Isingi does things quite differently. Right side up, it turns to the left. Upside down, it moves to the right. The explanation is that this unique species has no spiral form, all its turning being done in the one plane.

Rocking 'osses Hereafter For Air Corps Officers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Officers of the army air corps will in the future have to ride to their planes in motor vehicles. Appropriation for 97 riding horses now used at various flying fields for exercise and pleasure have been cut from the army supply bill.

This action was taken after Brig.-Gen. B. D. Foulois admitted to the committee that flying officers could get their exercise more effectively by riding gymnasium horses than the live type of four-footed animals.

KING'S ATTITUDE HASTENS CRISIS IN BUCHAREST

Carol's Attempt to Keep Reins of Power Brings Maniu Resignation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Jan. 13—The old conflict between King Carol and Dr. Juliu Maniu, the Premier, as to whether Roumania should be an absolute or a constitutional monarchy lies behind the resignation of the Roumanian Cabinet, which was announced yesterday.

From April, 1931, to June, 1932, during the Premiership of Prof. Nicholas Jorga, King Carol's former tutor, the King and his friends controlled the whole machinery of the state. But when Dr. Maniu took office last October he did so on condition that the King no longer interfere in the government of the country.

Last week, however, the King refused to allow the Cabinet to dismiss Colonel Marinescu, chief of the Bucharest police, for alleged insubordination, on the ground that he held the appointment from the Crown.

Both Dr. Maniu and Dr. Jon Mihalache respectively President and Vice-President of the National Peasant Party and undisputed party chiefs in the new and old provinces protested this as violation of the rights of an elective government. When after a week's negotiations the King refused to give way Dr. Maniu handed in the Cabinet's resignation. Even the efforts of the super-conciliator, Mr. Nicholas Tituescu, Foreign Minister, who returned from Switzerland to try to find a formula, was unsuccessful.

The King has asked Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod, Premier from June to October last year, to form a government. Meanwhile many serious economic and other questions vitally affecting the life of the country are being neglected, despite the fact that a solution is imperative if prosperity is to be restored.

Dr. Maniu, the stanchest champion of democracy and constitutionalism in the Balkans, has been in conflict with the King for more than a year over this matter of personal government and direct royal interference in the state administration.

As a part of his campaign of opposition, he withdrew from politics and remained in retirement on his farm for more than a year, from where he very closely followed political developments. When he returned to politics and to power, people were inclined to accuse him of relinquishing his ideals and accepting royal dictation, but Dr. Maniu in his usual polite and tactful way maintained that he had received the desired promises and guarantees from King Carol.

Hungarian Peddles Poems in Streets

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Mr. Joseph Erdely, a Hungarian lyric poet, who has won a number of literary awards, recently obtained permission from the authorities to sell his works on the streets of Budapest.

Mr. Erdely refuses to have his poems published in the ordinary way, even though a publisher is ready to undertake this work, but sells them in pamphlet form for very little. In Vienna, more than a dozen prominent artists toured all parts of the city, painting special sketches on the hoardings as appeals for financial aid on behalf of their less fortunate fellow artists. One practical effect of their effort was an increase in the number of subscribers to the Artists' Distress Fund.

TEACHER TAX IN CAMBRIDGE DECLARED AID

Mayor Says Alternative Cut Would Reduce Pension Rating

The policy of the city of Cambridge of requiring teachers to give a portion of their salaries to welfare relief is viewed as something of a paradox. The enforced contributions are like casting bread upon the waters when set against the alternative—a cut in salaries—says Mayor Richard M. Russell.

Contributions instead of pay cuts, he explained, are employed largely to assure retiring teachers a higher pension. Under the present law, the amount of the pension is based on the average salary for the five years prior to retirement. In order that the base shall not be lowered for teachers facing early retirement, the salary level is kept intact and contributions substituted.

Absolute necessity dictates donations by the teachers to the amount of 10 per cent of their salaries for 12 months, rather than 5 per cent for 6 months as proposed by the teachers this year, the Mayor declared. Every other economy has, he said, been made, and the 10 per cent assessment on the salaries of the teachers represents but $450,000, or about one-third of the increased cost of running the city since the slump. Pressure is being exerted, he added, to effect a yet larger reduction in the teachers' salaries.

The basic leak in the school department, he continued, is overstaffing. Nepotism emanating from those in control was held largely responsible for this condition. A principal of a school to obtain one teacher he actually needs must accept seven others he does not want, he asserted.

Mayor Russell referred to the statistics that show an approximate decrease of 1 per cent in the attendance at Cambridge schools since 1927 and an increase of 67 teachers. A virulent form of this overstaffing, he said, is the hiring of teachers on a full-time basis and listing them as substitutes. The cost of paying these substitutes has averaged $100,000 a year, and the cost in 1932, despite demands for economy will probably be, he estimated, $90,000.

The school department, through one of its officials, substantiated the Mayor's statements concerning the problem of substitutes. He added that the listing of them as substitutes results from their lack of qualifications to be enrolled as certified teachers.

The elimination of accessories in the educational system could be made to yield substantial economies, he suggested. He illustrated by reference to the Americanization courses, which, he stated, have increased their appropriations despite drastic faling off in immigration. Thus, he said, economies in education could be achieved without impairing the quality of instruction and, at the same time, clear, to some extent, the system of patronage and resultant inefficiency, leaving room for high-pay levels for essential and competent teachers.

He dismissed as "unsubstantiated by any facts" the criticism advanced by Mr. John D. Lynch, vice-president of the Cambridge school committee, to the effect that $5,000,000 of the $6,000,000 allegedly spent in the last six years in construction of school buildings was unnecessary. The sum of $3,000,000 would be, he said, a fairer estimate for total expenditures.

The school department cited the survey made by Harvard University in 1926 that verified the need for the buildings erected and advised of the necessity for additional structures.

Defeat Faces Farm Bill Entering Senate
(Continued from Page 1)

ceive in turn for his product the market price plus a bounty equal to the difference between this price and the "fair exchange value."

Taking wheat for an example, it would operate in the following manner: The bill sets 75 cents per bushel as the fair exchange value, that is, the value which wheat would supposedly have if it were on a parity with industrial products. If the current price in a particular locality is 25 cents per bushel, the miller will be taxed 50 cents a bushel on all wheat he grinds. This is then returned to the participating farmer, giving him the full theoretical value of his crop.

As the market price rises, the tax automatically decreases and will disappear when the market price reaches the fair exchange level. In the meantime the tax, in theory at least, is being passed on to the consumer in the form of higher retail prices for bread.

Other commodities were given the following "fair exchange values" for the first marketing period under the bill: cotton, 9 cents a pound; hogs, 5 cents a pound; rise, 75 cents a bushel; butter fats, 26 cents a pound; peanuts, 3 cents a pound, and tobacco, 14½ cents a pound. After the first crop year the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to revise the "fair exchange value" on the basis of the average parity values during the 10-year period following 1910.

Original limitation of the measure to commodities with exportable surpluses was on the assumption that only the prices of such commodities were reduced below the normal domestic level by depreciated currencies and other factors tending to reduce competing foreign costs. This feature was nullified, however, when rice and butter fats went in making it an avowed price-raising measure rather than a measure for giving the farmer the same protection now enjoyed by tariff-sheltered industry.

Although lacking any practical chance of enactment during the balance of the Hoover Administration, the bill remains a part of the Democratic program, and may be expected to be among the first measures which will be passed by the new Congress coming in with Roosevelt on March 4.

Farm Plan Described As Costly Experiment

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13 (AP)—Condemning the proposed domestic allotment plan for farmers as a costly experiment, the New York State Horticultural Society at its seventy-eighth annual convention here yesterday called on President Hoover to veto the measure if Congress should pass it.

The society adopted a resolution to that effect after Mr. Walter R. Clarke, president of the society, had branded the Farm Relief Act as a failure and predicted a similar result for the allotment plan. Expressing the hope that "the politician-economist will stay away from us," Mr. Clark declared that "never in the world have artificially controlled prices on commodities been successful."

The proposal, the resolution said, "is a form of consumption tax on foods, whereas the general sales tax proposed by President Hoover last year exempted foods."

STATE POLICE INQUIRY ORDERED BY GOV. ELY

By order of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, conditions in the state police department, which are said to have caused the secret trial of two troopers recently, are being investigated by Mr. Francis X. Hurley, state auditor. It is learned at the State House that the study has been going on for two weeks and that a report shortly will be made by the auditor.

The audit of the police accounts is said to be only incidental to the full investigation. It is expected that the auditor's report will provide a basis for a legislative inquiry.

LEAVENWORTH PLANS TO MAKE ARMY SHOES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The bureau of prisons has agreed to make 34,000 pairs of shoes at the Leavenworth penitentiary for the army. The War Department has advised the bureau it is in the market for 104,000 pairs, approximately one-fifth of its annual needs.

Mr. Sanford Bates, superintendent of the prison bureau, agreed, however, to make only approximately a third of the total required. The remainder will be contracted for to private companies.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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They Have Seen Them Come and Go

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

BOTH CAR AND OCCUPANTS "OLD-TIMERS" IN INDUSTRY
Left to Right in the Car, an Old Oldsmobile, AUGUSTUS POST, ALFRED P. SLOAN JR., President, General Motors Corporation, DAVE HENNEN MORRIS. Standing, in Rear, CHARLES F. KETTERING.

Wellesley to See Styles in Acting By Dorothy Sands

The flow of dramatic history, and the shifting styles of acting will be the subject of an appearance of Miss Dorothy Sands, formerly of the Neighborhood Playhouse in New York at Wellesley College, next Monday evening, Jan. 16.

"Appearance" seems the accurate word to use for Miss Sands's presentation, for, in the very nature of it, it is an exciting visual spectacle, brilliantly costumed and depending for its effect upon line and color and movement. Miss Sands is a former Radcliffe girl. She distinguished herself in undergraduate years by appearances in the Idler and Harvard Dramatic Club plays. She worked with the celebrated Workshop group of Prof. George Pierce Baker, also teaching dramatics at the Curry School of Expression, and in 1925 she became a member of the Neighborhood Theater group.

Gradually, by means of one excellence and another, she has progressed to that small and select company of one-woman theaters with which the names most readily connected are Miss Ruth Draper and Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner.

Beginning with two scenes from restoration plays, she has brought her "styles in acting" down through the memorable "Anna Christie" of Mr. Eugene O'Neill and caps them with the gayest sort of polite but illuminating caricatures of such resplendent stage figures as Haidee Wright, Ethel Barrymore, Laurette Taylor, Mary Boland and Clare Eames. She has just returned from a coast-to-coast tour with her self-contained offering, which had the most pleasing results.

Sloan Sees World Drawn Closer By Cheap Transport

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The value of the automobile as a means of encouraging good will and understanding among peoples of various nations and localities is a challenge to manufacturers to make motorcars so cheaply that they will be available to vast masses of the population and "to build them so well that they can eradicate distance rapidly and comfortably," according to Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation.

Speaking at a luncheon to diplomatic representatives of 40 countries and correspondents for foreign newspapers stationed in and near New York city yesterday, Mr. Sloan declared that the widespread use of the automobile in the United States had eliminated sectional difference in modes of living, dress, speech and thought.

Meanwhile, automobile manufacturers were complimented by Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce, in an address radiocast from the automobile show yesterday, for their "courage and even daring" in spending millions of dollars to produce new models.

One of the features at the show is the new Plymouth six, which offers for the first time a six-cylinder, floating-power engine in the lowest price field. The car has a deep-sloping radiator, wide, deep front and rear fenders constructed to conceal the chassis. It is built in four styles—business coupe, rumble seat coupe, four-door sedan, and convertible coupe. The car has four-wheel internal expanding hydraulic brakes with the industry's latest contribution to safety—centrifuse brake drums, which gives smoothness to brake action and dissipates the heat generated in sudden application.

Motorcar Proves Strong Supporter of Railroads

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The automobile industry, greatest traffic competitor of the railroads, is shown by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce also to have been the strongest factor in sustaining the freight revenues of the rails during 1932. According to figures released today by the chamber, the rails received $324,285,000 from 2,570,000 carloads of traffic derived last year from highway facilities including the shipments of 232,000 carloads of automobiles, trucks and their parts.

Assuming that per carload revenue on this automotive freight approximated the average for other classifications, the chamber estimated that almost one out of every $8 of freight revenues for the rails during the year came from the automobile industry. This is an increase from 12.2 per cent to 13.5 per cent of the total rail traffic over 1931.

Gasoline was the largest factor in the highway's contribution to rail traffic with 1,210,000 carloads. Cement, gravel and stone for roads and bridges aggregated 712,000 carloads, which the Chamber declared reflected a continuance of highway construction made possible by taxes received from highway users. Crude petroleum, oil, iron, steel and lumber figured in the rail traffic built up from automobile sources.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Booth Tarkington Sketch.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Real Life Dramas."
7:30 "Moods and Melodies."
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater: "Charlie Chan" in "The Chinese Parrot."
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra and Chorus, Phil Spitalny, director.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra: "Eddie and Ralph"; soloist; male trio.
10:00 NBC, American Academy of Arts and Sciences: "Technocracy."
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 News; local dance music.
11:45 NBC, "Night Song"; organ; trio.
12:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloist; talk; pianist.
5:30 NBC, "Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, "Safety Soldiers."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 NBC, "Tomato Surprise": sketch.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 "Melody Lane": orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 Lew Conrad's Orchestra.
9:30 Fox Fur Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Chevrolet program, with Al Jolson.
10:30 NBC, Stephen Foster Memorial Concert: minstrels.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m))

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Sheppard Fashion Parade
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Three smiles," vocal trio.
6:00 Studio announcement; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Saxophone."
6:25 "Real Life Dramas."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, vocal duo; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time."
9:00 CBS, Howard and Shelton; Betty Barthell; orchestra.
9:15 Donald Novis, tenor.
9:30 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, "Call to Action," Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.
10:00 Tenart Singers.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p.m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Vaughn de Leath; orchestra.
6:15 CBS dance music.
6:30 CBS, "New Things—Developments of the Depression," Mr. H. C. Parmelee.
6:45 Dance music.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Neapolitan Serenaders.
7:45 Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Local dance music.
8:30 Master of Mystery sketch.
9:00 Local dance music.
9:15 CBS, William Hall; trio; orchestra.
9:30 Negro spiritual recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Radio Revue: soloists; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (900kc-336m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano.
12:30 p. m.—Popular soloists.
1:00 p. m.—Studio Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Vocal duo.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
8:00 a. m.—Kildreth and Weir.
8:15 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC farm programs.
2:00 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Metropolitan Opera Company presents Acts 2 and 3, Wagner's "Lohengrin."
3:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC, Matinée Gems.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul Cathedral service.
12:40 p. m.—CBS dance music.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio classical music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS dance music.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Wilfred Carter, Casco, Maine.
Mrs. Searle Hendu, Grosse Pointe, Mich.
Mrs. A. Craig Smith, Newton, Mass.
Berthoy M. Pettit, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Ida I. Hulbert, London, Eng.

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Simmons College Has Added $39,000 To Surplus Funds

Simmons College added almost $39,000 to its accumulated surplus during the year ending Sept. 18, 1932, it was revealed in the annual report of Dr. Henry Lefavour, president of the college, just made public.

"The treasurer's report," writes Dr. Lefavour, "shows that the operations of the year resulted in a surplus of $56,966, against which are charged certain reserves amounting to $18,000, leaving an addition of $38,966 to our accumulated surplus. This surplus, after deducting the value of the land transferred from the dormitory account to the plant account, as explained in my last report, and certain other items, amount now to $80,941."

Gifts to the college during the period covered by the report totaled $18,193. The amount distributed during the period covered by the report through scholarships, grants and loans was $24,783.

Elsewhere in his report Dr. Lefavour announces that the college houses on Peterborough Street will be closed at the end of the present college year, with the ultimate aim of consolidating all the Simmons dormitories on Brookline Avenue, Boston, and Francis Street, Brookline.

British Visitors Plan Statler Talk

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Hotel Statler, the Hon. and Mrs. Harold Nicolson of London will speak jointly on "Changes in English Social Life," for the benefit of the Nursery Training School of Boston. Mrs. Nicolson is widely known as V. Sackville-West, who wrote "The Edwardians" and is the only daughter of Lord and Lady Sackville of Knole, in Kent. Mr. Nicholson, diplomat, biographer, and son of Lord Carnock, is an accomplished speaker on politics and literature.

Their "discussion" will hinge on whether the changed, post-war order of things in England is advantageous or not. There seems, according to Miss Sackville-West, no question that the old order is changing. Mr. Nicolson takes the position that, if so, it is a good thing.

The Nursery Training School, in benefit of which the two English speakers will appear, is a well-known Boston project and it is interesting to recall that it has its roots down in London, in a way of speaking, because its director, Miss Abigail Eliot, took her training at the celebrated Rachael MacMillan school there. After the joint discussion there will be an opportunity to ask questions.

THIRD NORTH END CONCERT ANNOUNCED

The third in a series of "leisure hour" concerts, designed mainly to give musical enjoyment to North End residents who otherwise would not be afforded an opportunity to to hear good music, will be given Sunday afternoon, Jan. 15 at 3 o'clock. The program will be presented in the auditorium of the North Bennett Street Industrial School.

The recital will be given by Miss Marguerite McNamara, soprano and Mr. Jacob Rubenstein, violinist. Neither of these New England musical artists have been presented professionally as yet, it was said, and their joint recital Sunday is being anticipated with interest in music circles. Talent for the two previous concerts was chosen from the San Carlo Opera Company and from Boston's leading vaudeville theaters.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES OFF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The Federal Reserve Board reports December department store sales 23 per cent less than December, 1931.

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England's Poet Laureate Finds Cultural Tone in Machine Era

Masefield Recalls Events of His Early Years in New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The twentieth century — notwithstanding its preoccupation with machines and industry—is an era in which poets find ready listeners and make a wider appeal, perhaps, than they have in any other period, in the opinion of Mr. John Masefield, Poet Laureate of England.

The outlook for literature and all the arts is promising, Mr. Masefield said in a special interview here for The Christian Science Monitor. He is making a short stay in New York on his way for a three-week vacation at Tucson, Ariz., to renew his acquaintance with the American desert, which fascinated him when he traveled through it many years ago.

Mr. Masefield has been called England's most democratic poet—perhaps because of his boyhood years as a sailor before the mast; perhaps on account of his months of work in a carpet factory in Yonkers or the few weeks when he swept floors in a place on Christopher Street, New York City. Those experiences are more than 35 years behind him now, and New York City is to him "the city where I passed such anxious months in my childhood—for I was little more than that."

Exemplifies Democratic Tradition

On meeting him, you discover that the democratic tradition about him is well founded—it is a part of the idealism of the man himself. It is a part of his ideal of a poet's mission—to help other people understand the beauty, the law and the order of the universe.

The Poet Laureate is what they call "a typical Englishman," with ruddy complexion, a kindly expression modified by a trace of wistfulness now and then as he talks, a deep, resonant voice, hair that is almost white and a well-set-up figure which stoops slightly in walking. He held himself very erect in a high-backed armchair, in his third-floor sitting-room at the home of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, where he and Mrs. Masefield are guests, while he talked.

"Poets must devote themselves to their own peculiar gifts," he explains. "They must brood on the things that seem to them significant. Poets must not preach or sound a warning. They would be very bad poets if they did that. They must try just to present a thing as it is in itself, looking at it simply, dispassionately — holding things in equal balance."

Like Sunlight on Sea

"Wherever great poetry exists, it outlasts creeds and dynasties. Some poets are loiterers in the market place, talking with all kinds of men and women, forgetting half their message, and finally delivering it all mixed up with talk of the world.

"Illumination comes to the poet as sunlight comes to the sea. Those who deny it have never known it; it is so intense an experience that everything else seems unreal."

Mr. Masefield does not believe that poets need the excitement of artificial stimulants. He has abstained entirely from tobacco and alcoholic drinks for the past 25 years.

"The great poets look steadily at life and get exaltation from that," he said.

"All great poets are temperate. Shelley lived on bread, water and raisins. Milton drank only water. Keats drank for the taste—not for the exhilaration."

Mr. Masefield revealed something of his manner of working which indicates how he achieves the vivid, realistic quality for which he is noted. When he had gotten well started on his poem "Reynard the Fox," he said, he suddenly became aware that he wanted to see a fox close.

"Now it is not an easy thing to see a fox close to. But something told me that if I went in a certain direction I should see one. So I started. I walked a long way to an old wood; there were many signs that foxes had been around, but they had all gone. Then I wandered over a big pasture, but saw no foxes. So I turned home, and as I climbed over a fence I saw a young fox apparently drinking from a pool. I got quite close to him. Before I saw that fox, I did not know that foxes had such long, black claws. After seeing him I was able to describe Reynard the Fox as having 'long, black claws that stuck hornily out' when he stretched."

Mr. Masefield's manner is so modest and self-effacing that one almost always neglects to address him as "Dr." although both Oxford University and Cambridge University have bestowed doctorates upon him.

"Now, I am very sorry if I have not answered all your questions well and I have been very glad to see you," he said at the end of the interview. There is a little undercurrent of cheeriness in his conversation that breaks out now and then in some humorous remark. It makes one wonder whether he has not a little private philosophy of his own which is expressed in a line he inscribed when autographing a volume of his poems.

"The days that make me happy make me wise."

Poet Laureate

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Acme-P. & A.
JOHN MASEFIELD

B. U. ANNOUNCES NEW VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE PLAN

Placement and Counseling Departments Are to Be Coördinated

A new vocational guidance program, intended to guide and advise students at Boston University from the time they enter as freshmen until they enter the "job-seeking" stage in their senior year, will be inaugurated next month at the university as a means better to guide students into successful careers.

According to an announcement today, the formerly separated services of the department of student counseling and the Boston University Placement Service will be coordinated and a series of forum talks will be started to sketch a general background of knowledge of working conditions.

Mr. Warren E. Benson, director of the Boston University Placement Service, is in charge, closely associated with Prof. Warren E. Powell, director of the department of student counseling. They will be affiliated in the guidance work with Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin, dean of women, and the deans and faculties of six Boston University departments—graduate school of arts and sciences, college of liberal arts, college of practical arts and letters, school of education, school of religious education and social service and college of music.

"More than ever before, the problem of a 'square peg in a round hole' is before us and needs to be avoided," Mr. Benson declared. "Most colleges use either the plan of guidance or that of placement, but an ideal route to the best percentage of successful career choosing lies in a combination of both.

"The idea of guidance is to determine by personal contact during the college years what the student is fitted to do, and then to advise him to enter that field. It is a good idea as far as it goes, but it is apt to be too theoretical, for it does not adequately consider the market.

"The placement plan which we have used until this year is likewise good as far as it goes, but it does not involve sufficient knowledge of the individual needs of the student. Under this system, we have little or no contact with a student until his senior year. Then he makes application for employment assistance and expects to be satisfactorily placed."

The new plan includes the filling out of a personal blank by every first-year student relative to his vocational preference and plans, and personal interviews, which by graduation time will give a good idea of the individual's possibilities.

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OLD HAND-TUB DAYS ARE FETED IN MAINE TOWN

Wiscasset Group Reviews Fire-Fighting Methods of a Century Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WISCASSET, Maine—Fifty years a member of the Wiscasset Fire Society, Mr. William G. Hubbard decided to celebrate the other day.

To be sure, the town's fire protection no longer wholly hinges upon the humanitarian impulse of an organization of the town's most representative men, of which Mr. Hubbard is the honored dean. The protective combination of church bells, bucket brigade and shiny-wheeled hand tub has been broken by the inevitable march of civic pride and progress.

Had not the society's interests taken root in more than one direction, it probably would not have survived the transition wrought in an age which witnessed the universal development of the rotary rather than reciprocal theory in the realm of mechanical motion. Hence the most flourishing phase of the society's activities today leans toward the social side.

Decides to Celebrate

When Mr. Hubbard decided to celebrate his half century of service, the response to his invitation for members to join in a banquet before the hospitable hearth of Webber's Tavern was as spontaneous as though it had been broadcast on the fire siren. An alert response is traditional of the society's members whether to a blaze or a banquet.

At the tavern there were toasts, speeches and songs. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles S. Sewell, clerk of the society and headmaster of the local academy. Mr. Hubbard was chosen moderator. The regular business was transacted. Then 25 men—19 members and six guests—pitched in to the feast. No fire alarm broke in upon the hearty revelry of the merry banqueters. As members of the Wiscasset Fire Society, they no longer need to keep their ears cocked toward the village belfries. Their fire-fighting days under the flaming crimson banner of the ancient society are over.

Members of the organization are as eager as ever to rally at town fires. But a screeching electric siren and a scarlet contraption of ladders and hose, mounted on a Ford chassis that goes all aquiver with excitement, typifies the town's reaction to a 1933 alarm.

Motorized Apparatus

In this day of motorized apparatus—with its volunteer company of townspeople that springs into sight with an alarm, like ants swarming out of their sand villages—a fire isn't the exclusive thing it was in the days when the front halls of only the better homes could display the red and gold enameled leather buckets symbolizing membership of at least one of their household in the fire society.

Ever since its founding in 1801, the society has pulled a strong oar in local philanthropies. In the book of regulations acquired by Mr. Alfred H. Lennox when he joined the society 46 years ago runs this preamble:

"Considering that populous towns are ever exposed to distressing calamities by fire, and it is the duty of their inhabitants to take such measures as may best tent to lessen them, we the subscribers, agree to form ourselves into a society, for mutual protection, safety and benefit. The object of this society is to aid in the prevention and extinguishment of fires in the town of Wiscasset, and particularly by our united efforts to save and protect the property of our members when endangered thereby, and on all occasions to promote the interest, happiness and prosperity of each other."

Ever since Joseph Christophers won the distinction of being the first member to be admitted, the roster of the society has been an index to the most enterprising men of the town. In Mr. Hubbard's possession is a photograph of society members dating back 30 or 40 years which bears evidence of this.

In their tall silk hats and frock coats, Wiscasset's fire society in the late nineteenth century comprised a gallant company of gentlemen, ready at a moment's booming of the church bells to set forth with their buckets, bags and bed screws to use their "best endeavors to save the goods and effects of a brother member."

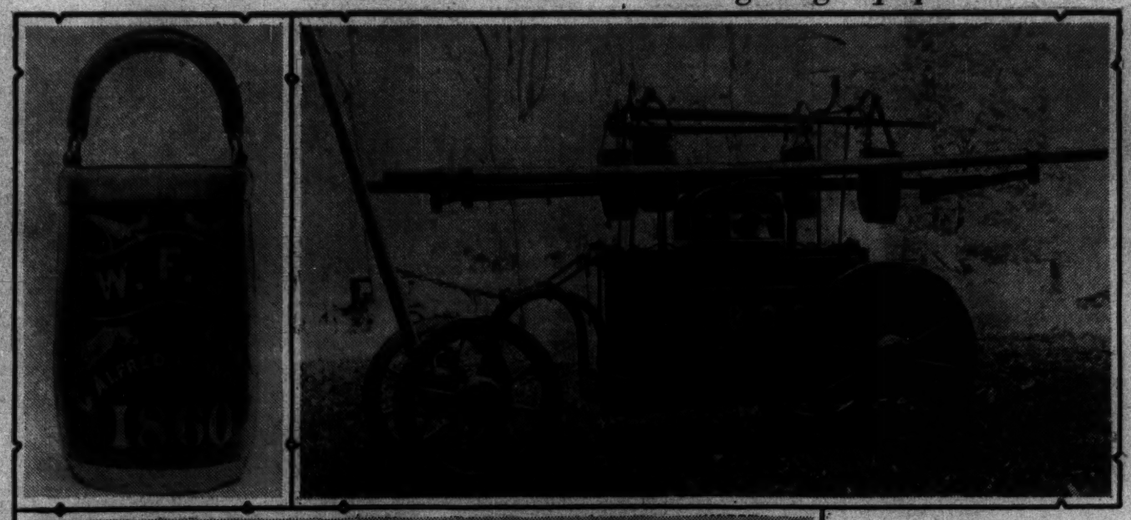
Obtained Its Fire Tub

Two years after its establishment, the society came into possession of its fire tub, which served the town for well over a century before yielding to more modern equipment. It is the second oldest fire engine in Maine, being outranked by two years by one at Kittery. In its day, Wiscasset's tub could hold its own with the best squirters at any country muster.

Today the fire cart is safely moored under the village library to be trotted out and dusted off for the annual Open House Day. Although now useful only as a curiosity, the story of many a hard fought encounter, whether valiently won or lost, extends back along the wheel ruts of more than a century and a quarter of service.

Even though out-ranged, out-speeded and out-powered by motorized equipment, nothing can detract from the untarnished record of the local company of town protectors. At times, hard going has impeded the progress of the society's squat tub and occasional scarcities of water otherwise have balked its best intentions. But in all its 132 years, the eager response of members in times of local emergencies has been an unfailing tradition. It is an enviable reputation and one which members probably can uphold with even greater ease now that the activities of the Wiscasset Fire Society center chiefly around the banquet table.

When Men Were Motive Power of Fire-Fighting Equipment



All Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

WISCASSET (MAINE) RELICS OF HAND-TUB DAYS

Upper Left—Fire Bucket Once in Use in the Old Wiscasset Fire Department. Upper Right—Wiscasset Fire Engine 130 Years Old. Lower—Fireman's Bag for Silverware and a Bed Key.

Boston Art Notes

Goodman-Walker

For the first time, we are able to see a one-man show by Mr. Karl Knaths of Provincetown. Often we have seen one or two of his works in a group display, of the left wing; invariably they have attracted our eye and stimulated our curiosity. From year to year the paintings and prints have changed, evolving from cubistic convention to abstraction, from illegible form to clear pictorialization. It is our experience that any stage in the work of a sensitive artist is interesting, no matter how eccentric, or even incomprehensible; Mr. Knaths was dull at no stage, he has been logical and tasteful in all.

At the Goodman-Walker Galleries there are what appear to be the latest aquarelles and colored wood block prints by Mr. Knaths. The former represent a quite individual development in his manner, where he seems to have sifted down the elements of design in scenes of the outdoors to lineal schemes. The lines are thick, black, luminous; they give character to the details of the landscape in a summary calligraphic way. Conciseness is a valuable rule among modern painters; they abbreviate their means just as far as they can, hoping to gain strength through simplicity and condensation. A few lines aptly swung across the sheet, a few daubs of color laid on with fluid, transparent quality, and the skillful painter may conjure up new moods. Mr. Knaths's aquarelles are veritable water colors, containing the freedom, the casualness, the brilliance which the medium allows.

One crepuscular scene, made in opaque, thick gouache, is a superb rendition of a harbor scene in which ships and water contribute to the delicate, impressionistic design. Mr. Knaths has spread the pigment with feeling for modulation and touched on the small accents with delicately percussive effect. Here are qualities which have long been the boast of the French; to find them so well sustained in a native painter is a pleasure as well as a prognostication.

The wood block prints by Mr. Knaths are made in lighter vein, with regard for a less wieldy medium. They reveal his decorative sense, and his ability to be whimsical and even frivolous in the presentation of his ideas. D. A.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner and meeting, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, speakers, Mr. M. N. Halberg, Industrial Engineering Department, General Electric, Schenectady, and Mr. O. C. Dussosoit, Taylor Instrument Society, Rochester, N. Y.; Walker Memorial Hall, M. I. T., 6:15.

Presentation of G. Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion," by Newton Dramatic Club, Newton Centre Woman's Club, 8.

Harvard University: Inglis lecture on secondary education; "The Evolving Common School," by Dr. Henry Clinton Morrison, professor of education, University of Chicago; Emerson D, 8, open to public.

Theaters

Plymouth—"There's Always Juliet," 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Der Grosse Tenor," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 9:30 p. m.

Music

Fogg Art Museum—Stradivarius Quartet, 8:00.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Benefit lecture by Mr. William L. Finley on "Alaskan Wild Life and the Kodiak Bear," Mary E. Curley School Hall, Center Street, Jamaica Plain, 10:30.

Twentieth Century Club: Illustrated talk by Mr. Hedley Philip Patey, of Ginn & Co., on "The Making of a Modern Book," 3 Joy Street, 1.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to tapestries, by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Meeting, Alliance Francaise, talk by Baron Paul d'Estournelles de Constant, French novelist and poet, Copley-Plaza, 3:30.

Entertainment, Boston City Panhellenic Board, Lennox Hall, Cambridge, afternoon.

Lecture on "Changes in English Social Life" by Miss Violet Sackville-West and Mr. Harold Nicolson, benefit of Nursery Training School of Boston, Hotel Statler, 3.

Meeting, New England Wheaton Club, University Club, 2:30.

First lecture in series on "Methods of Teaching Oral English," Room 8, New England Conservatory of Music, 11:45.

Radcliffe College: Bridge, auspices class of 1912, benefit class gift scholarship fund, Agassiz House, Cambridge, 2.

Women's Republican Club: Third lecture in series on "Public Questions: Home and Foreign," by Prof. William Starr Myers, 11. Illustrated lecture, "The Lure of the East," by Miss Emma G. Cummings, 2:30. Both events, 46 Beacon Street.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Der Grosse Tenor," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Plymouth—"There's Always Juliet," 2:20.

Music

Jordan Hall—Myra Hess, pianist, 3:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian Textiles; fifteenth century German and Netherlands Engravings; prints by Whistler; Khilim rugs; paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith; coverlets made in the Southwest.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Charcoal drawings by Mary Neal Richardson. Through Jan. 26.

Guild of Boston Artist, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sally Cross Bill. Through Jan. 14.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Old Masters and Their Successors." Through Jan. 21.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Drawings and lithographs by Janice Thompson. Through Jan. 14.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Jan. 14.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 667 Boylston Street—Paintings, drawings and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Renoir, John Sloan, Hassam, Merida, Forain and others. Wood blocks in color, by Karl Knaths.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Street—Water colors by Prescott M. M. Jones. Through Jan. 14.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with slowly rising temperature and possibly with light snow tonight and Saturday; moderate to fresh easterly winds; minimum temperature tonight will be near 25.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, with slowly rising temperature; possibly snow tonight and Saturday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, possibly snow late tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Mostly northeast or east winds, possibly becoming strong late tonight or Saturday; overcast weather with snow or rain tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	32	44	Montreal	2	18
Bismarck	4	26	Nantucket	26	46
Boston	19	40	New Orleans	40	50
Buffalo	20	22	New York	30	40
Calgary	30	48	Norfolk, Va.	38	52
Charleston	36	64	North Platte	26	46
Chicago	32	34	Philadelphia	26	38
Cincinnati	24	32	Phoenix, Ariz.	34	42
Denver	26	46	Pittsburgh	22	26
Eastport, Me.	4	44	Portland, Me.	12	42
Hatteras	44	58	Raleigh	28	52
Honolulu, T. H.		80	St. Louis	30	40
7 p.m. Jan. 12	74		St. Paul	8	48
Helena, Mont.	38	42	Salt Lake City	30	34
Huron, S. D.	12	30	San Francisco	48	60
Jacksonville	48	64	Santa Fe, N.M.	20	34
Kansas City	32	46	Seattle	36	44
Key West	74	82	Tampa	70	78
Los Angeles	56	72	Washington	28	36
Memphis	32	38	Wichita, Kan.	34	48
Miami, Fla.	70	80	Williston, N.D.	12	34

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 13.
B—Maximum Jan. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:03 p. m., Saturday 1:35 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:04 p. m.

Farm Bill Called Expensive to East

Conservative figures indicate that enactment of the domestic allotment plan just passed by the House of Representatives would cost New England consumers approximately $77,622,000 a year, an average of $39.20 a family, Mr. Paul T. Rothwell, president of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, said today regarding the opposition of that organization to the farm relief proposal.

Letters were sent today to about 50 members of Congress, said Mr. Rothwell, urging them to work against the measure. "It would cost the New England farmer $5,449,000, an average of $43.59 per farm," he stated, "while the bonus received by the New England producers would amount to only $2,437,000, an average of $19.49 per farm.

"Should this bill become law, the consumers in 32 states and the District of Columbia would pay more in taxes than would be returned in bonuses. More than one-half of the entire benefit would go to only seven states. We do not believe that under present conditions of wages and unemployment, the consumers, especially the worker, should be compelled to pay such a tax."

COOLIDGE CHAIR AT AMHERST URGED

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 13 (AP)—Endowment of a chair of government in honor of Mr. Calvin Coolidge is recommended in the current issue of the Amherst student, undergraduate bi-weekly newspaper. Such a chair, the article said, would be "in line with a long-founded tradition to prepare men for the art of politics.

"It would be in keeping with a statement of truth once uttered by Mr. Coolidge that 'if good men don't hold office, bad men will.' In the revelation of factors which played so significant a part in the great service of Calvin Coolidge to his country, there has been given increased attention to his training in the field of government and history."

LEADERS TO LAUNCH DRIVE FOR $5,000,000

Former Gov. Channing Cox has agreed to be the keynote speaker at the patriotic mass meeting to be held at Mechanics Hall tomorrow night to launch the Boston Emergency Relief campaign for $5,000,000. A diversified program, interspersed with an unusual array of talented artists, has been arranged.

Mayor James M. Curley will speak as representative of the City of Boston and Lieut.-Gov. Gasper G. Bacon will represent the State. Other speakers will be Mr. James Roosevelt, son of the President-Elect, and various city, State and church leaders. At least 111 private welfare agencies will take part in distributing campaign funds.

Aid for Nantasket Boats Is Sought

A quasi-public administration of the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company is provided for in a bill filed at the State House yesterday by Representative John Q. Knowles of Hull with nine other legislators and Mr. Joseph A. Conway, representing the selectmen of Hull and Plymouth, as co-petitioners. Under the provisions of the bill private ownership would be retained with public control and operation instituted. Public control would be administered by a board of five trustees to be appointed by the Governor.

The bill proposes that public administration be maintained until a suggested bond issue of $250,000 and a suggested loan of the same sum from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are paid. A request three months ago, asking the R. F. C. for a loan of $250,000, elicited the response that the corporation is restricted in its loans to private corporations. It is believed that the quasi-public character of the company would make it more eligible for loans.

Sponsorship by the company was denied by Mr. Frederic L. Lane, general manager and treasurer of the company, who, nevertheless, said his company favored the bill. He said the organization is badly off financially and unless some outside help is procured steamboats might be withdrawn from the Nantasket and Plymouth service. The State is asked to guarantee a first mortgage bond issue of $250,000 secured by the boats and docks of the company, valued at $980,000.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 15

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-245m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

PITTSBURGH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m, and W8XK, 62.50m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m and W9XAA, 6030kc-49.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

Early Celts Held Designation Of 'Rulers of World'

"Rulers of the World," is the translated name of the tribe of early Celts who in 400 B. C., held a dominant position in Europe, according to Dr. Fred N. Robinson, of Harvard University, who delivered the first in a series of lectures on "Early Celtic Civilization," under the auspices of Lowell Institute, in the Rogers Building, last night.

Dr. Robinson considered specifically "The Celtic Peoples: Their Early History and Migrations, Their Language and Achæological Monuments."

After an outline of the history of Celtic migrations and a consideration of their physical appearance, the speaker said "the term Celts and Celtic has been given different interpretations by various authorities, but there is no such thing as 'the Celtic Race' in the sense I use it. They did constitute a kind of nationality, though they were of composite origin."

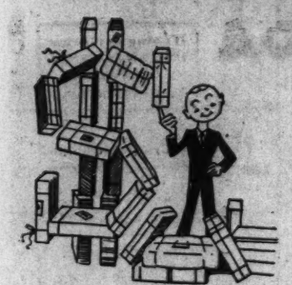
Until the time of Julius Cæsar, the speaker said, history did not make any discernment between the Celts and the Germans. But by 400 B. C., a large part of Europe was invaded and inhabited by these people. Many authorities refer to the Celtic Empire, crediting it with a system of government. This may be borne out by the fact that many German words relating to law are of Celtic origin. Dr. Robinson said that they can be credited with a civilization, and that toward the end of the pre-Christian era, they were united under several chiefs.

A large audience attended the lecture, which was open to the public. Dr. Robinson will speak again on Monday on "The Heroic Age in Ireland: The Elder Saga Cycle; Cuchulainn," in the Rogers Building at 5 p. m.

ENGINEERS FAVOR 5 HARBOR PROJECTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Appropriations totaling $228,000 for maintenance of five New England river and harbor projects in 1934 were recommended today in the War Department Supply Bill.

The House Appropriations Committee indorsed army engineers' proposals to spend $150,000 for maintaining the Cape Cod Canal, $40,000 for Pollock Rip Shoals and $6000 for Cross Rip Shoals, both in Nantucket Sound; $20,000 for the Connecticut River below Hartford, and $12,000 for the Bridgeport, Conn., harbor.



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Liberty for Filipinos Vetoed By Hoover Because Premature

(Continued from Page 1)

of peace and "the development of our own economic life and trade."

If the measure is not passed over the veto, it will almost certainly be carried by the next Democratic Congress, but there are strong possibilities of improving the present bill at that time, for which reason many friends of Philippine independence are supporting the veto.

The bill gives the islands two years to draft a constitution of a specific character, which must be approved by the United States, after which the Filipinos themselves vote on it. If they vote favorably, the American flag is "half-lowered." Civil control practically ends; military occupation continues, for 10 years. Meanwhile, for five years Philippine exports to the United States are restricted, and for the next five years an export tax gradually prepares for the imposition of American tariffs at the end of the period. The United States has the right to keep naval bases on the islands as long as it likes. An attempt toward international neutralization is provided.

Has Economic Objections

Just as the chief power behind the bill is economic, in the interest of American groups who felt Philippine competition, so President Hoover urges strong economic objections. He maintains the period of transition is too short and violent, involving trade ruin for the Philippines, falling revenues, flight of capital and general economic disintegration. Moreover, he contends that American farmers would not appreciably benefit.

Social and economic conditions in the islands must degenerate seriously during the coming 10 years, President Hoover protests, and American troops in occupation during such an era would find themselves faced with terrific governmental difficulties. The Filipino governing group would have to confront a large non-Christian population bitterly opposed to it. The President can foresee nothing but disaster growing out of such a situation.

Equally serious objections are presented in the international sphere. Totally unable to defend themselves or even to pay for policing their own areas without vastly increased taxes, President Hoover frankly envisages danger from the chaotic Far Eastern situation. He plainly describes the islands' great northern neighbor, in sore need both of territory for expansion and the immense resources of the Philippines. Yet the United States is pledged to maintain a naval base in the islands.

Would Become a Fetter

The neutralization scheme, President Hoover states, would not be accepted by great powers if the United States keeps this naval foothold. And if the American Navy withdraws, thus to provide for neutralization, it would be obligated to maintain and enforce the neutrality, as Great Britain is bound in Belgium. Rather than securing withdrawal from the transpacific problem, by this bill, he says that the United States would be incurring perpetual involvment.

Constructively, President Hoover urges progressive steps toward Philippine independence in some 15 or 20 years, with the decision based on a vote of the islanders themselves.

Further training in self-government would be given in the meantime, and the international situation might clear. Full trade agreements would be reached, and the naval bases either withdrawn or continued on an agreed basis.

Probably no veto from President Hoover's pen has as much approval from informed comments and in widely different circles as is enjoyed by this decision. Many would like to follow the path he advocates, perhaps shortening the 15 or 20-year period, and doing something at once to manifest American good will to the Filipino population. But the essential safeguards of economic stability and political defense are regarded as vital.

Strength in the House

Nevertheless, the special interests, who are responsible for the bill, control the House of Representatives and have great strength in the Senate. They include some genuine friends of the islands, motivated by real idealism and constructive thought, but the bulk of votes against the President come from forces called "selfish and sordid" by one senator. Another senator, favoring the bill, insisted that debate had "degenerated into a basically selfish discussion."

This is the turgid atmosphere surrounding the legislation. Vast issues in world politics, involving critical questions between all the nations facing the Pacific, drawing in the possibility of freeing other colonial peoples in India, Java and elsewhere, and raising problems before half the great governments of the world, are evoked.

President Hoover has taken a stand which apparently everybody in two ccntinents except certain special interests on the whole will approve. At the best, these observers hope for an opportunity whereby President-elect Roosevelt can remove objectionable features in the bill, and provide for Philippine independence based on equality and the chance for continued independence and stability.

President States Position

The text of the Hoover veto message follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I return, herewith, without my approval, H. R. 7233, entitled "An Act to Enable the People of the Philippine Islands to Adopt a Constitution and Form a Government for the Philippine Islands, to Provide for the Independence of the Same and for Other Purposes."

The Philippine people have today as great a substance of ordered liberty and human freedom as any people in the world. They lack the form of separate nationality which is indeed their rightful spiritual aspiration. They have been encouraged in this aspiration by every President of the United States during the years of our association with the Philippines and by declarations of the Congress.

But in securing this spiritual boon to the 13,000,000 peorple in these islands the United States has a triple responsibility. That is responsibility to the Philippine people, responsibility to the American people, and responsibility to the world at large.

Our responsibility to the Philippine people is that in finding a method by which we consummate their aspiration we do not project them into economic and social chaos, with the probability of a breakdown in government, with its consequences in degeneration of a rising liberty which has been so carefully nurtured by the United States at the cost of thousands of American lives and hundreds of millions of money.

Our responsibility to the American people is that we shall see the fact of Philippine separation accomplished without endangering ourselves in military action hereafter to maintain internal order or to protect the Philippines from encroachment by others and, above all, that this shall be accomplished so as to avoid the very grave dangers of future controversies and seeds of war with other nations. We have a responsibility to the world that, having undertaken to develop and perfect freedom for these people, we shall not by our course project more chaos into a world already sorely beset by instability. The present bill fails to fulfill these responsibilities. It invites all these dangers. It does not fulfill the idealism with which this task in human liberation was undertaken.

Summary of the Bill

The bill provides for a constitution of a specified character to be framed by a Philippine convention, for the submission to the Filipino people, and for the incidental determination as to whether or not they desire independence.

In the event of a favorable vote, and after probably about two years, an intermediate government of the Philippine Islands is established, the office of Governor-General is abolished, and all important civil authority of the United States is effectively abrogated, except for certain inconsequential powers which are vested in a high commissioner.

The United States retains also during the approximately 10-year period of intermediate government the powers of limited control over legislation (by the President), of judicial review in certain cases (by the United States Supreme Court), of supervision of foreign affairs, and of military occupation. Immigration is regulated and during the same period certain duty-free imports into the United States are curtailed to specified quotas.

The intermediate government is to levy export taxes, to increase from an initial charge of 5 per cent in the sixth year of that government to 25 per cent in the tenth year. Complete independence is automatically established in the eleventh year after the inauguration of the intermediate government; and all free trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States is then terminated, unless some other understanding is arrived at by a trade conference.

The United States retains, after the establishment of independence, the right to maintain military and naval stations in the Philippine Islands; and the bill calls for an effort on the part of the United States to safeguard the future of the islands by securing international neutralization.

I am returning this bill because I consider that it is subject to the most serious objections. In the statement which follows, I do not enter upon many secondary criticisms, but confine myself to the broader aspects of the subject, which, in any event, must dominate conclusions as to rightful action.

Economic and Social Consequences

During the period of intermediate government prior to complete independence, not alone the internal and external political relations of the Philippine people must be adjusted, but they must adjust their economic life to the complete abrogation of the present free-trade association with the United States.

The period for such adjustment in this act is too short, too violent. These adjustments will not be confined to the period after independence. On the contrary, these reactions will begin much before that, for people do not wait to adjust their affairs until after a known certainty. They discount and prepare in advance. To grasp these implications, we must consider what is proposed at the end of the 10-year period.

The free entry of Philippine products into the United States, that is 80 per cent of their foreign market, is to cease at that time, or at best be subject to an indefinite negotiation. Unfortunately for these people their economic life today, and for many years to come, is absolutely dependent upon their favored trade with the United States. Many of their industries cannot compete with the lower standards of living and costs in other tropical and sub-tropical countries, except by virtue of their favored entrance to our markets.

Lands now employed in these products must be abandoned or alternatively all real wages and standards of living and all land values must be reduced to the level of other competing countries. Consequently, capital invested in large industries, the security for mortgages held by their banks, their insurance companies, their other institutions must be greatly reduced, the financial system of the islands endangered, a flight of capital must ensue, the ability of the people to pay taxes undermined, the government revenues diminished, and its ability to maintain its obligations and to maintain public order will be weakened.

Sees Budget Difficulty

The Government already has difficulty balancing its budget and this difficulty will be thus intensified.

Under this circumstances they must inevitably and soon greatly diminish a large part of their generous support to schools, health and roads. The American Government will be faced after projection of these events with years of military occupation among a degenerating economic and social life, with all its governmental difficulties.

A large part of the motivation for the passage of this bill is presumed relief to certain American agricultural industries from competition by Philippine products. We are trustees for these people and we must not let our selfish interest dominate that trust. However, from our agricultural point of view, during the first period of presumably two years it gives no protection of any kind.

During the following five years it gives no effective protection because the amount of competitive commodities admitted into the United States duty free is in sugar 50 per cent larger than that of 1928; vegetable oils 25 per cent larger.

In any event the sugar benefits inure more largely to foreign producers than to our own farmers. If we are to predicate the fate of 13,000,000 people upon this motive we should at least not mislead our farmers about it.

If we are to base our action upon economic consideration—and I do not neglect its importance—then also we should give regard to our farmers, workers and business men whose livelihood, particularly upon the Pacific coast, will be largely destroyed by lack of positive provisions for reciprocal trade after independence upon which they can predicate their future.

Responsibility Without Authority

The bill weakens our civil authority during the period of intermediate government to a point of practical impotence. The powers which the High Commissioner can exercise on his own initiative are unimportant, and those which can be delegated to him by the President over legislation are doubtful and indirect. During this period, however, the American flag will be flying and our army will be in occupation.

Our Government with inadequate civil means for exercising its soverign authority to control the situation but with continued moral responsibility to maintain stable government, will daily, during those years, be faced with the likelihood of having to employ military measures to maintain order in a degenerating social and economic situation, or alternatively to expend large sums from our taxpayers in supporting a constantly enfeebled government.

Not alone do these difficulties arise from the intermediate situation we create, but the non-Christian population who are as yet bitterly opposed to the controlling group, constituted at the last Philippine census a majority of the combined population of nine provinces, occupying about 40 per cent of the total land area of the Philippine Islands.

The maintenance of order in this considerable element has presented many difficulties to us in the past and it is not reasonable to assume that the intermediate government will be as well qualified to handle the situation as the present régime for a long time. Moreover, without real civil authority we can have no assurance that the intermediate government may not find itself in difficulties with citizens of other nationalities which may involve the United States. Such responsibility in these situations, with adequate authority, can lead only to disaster.

The Military Situation

Inability to provide military forces for preservation of internal order or external defense: The income of the Philippine Government has never in the past been sufficient to meet, in addition to other expenditures, the cost of supporting even the Filipino Scouts, much less to an army or navy. The United States expends today upon the native and American military forces for the protection and assurance of internal order and for the maintenance of the minimum requirements of external defense a sum amounting to approximately 28 per cent of the entire revenues of the Philippine Government.

If the naval expenditures of the United States in the Philippine Islands are included, this figure is increased to 36 per cent; and it must be remarked that both figures relate to the expenses of the forces actually in the islands, and do not include the very pertinent potential protection afforded by the entire military and naval powers of the United States.

It can scarcely be expected that the Philippine Islands will be able to increase their revenues by 36 or even 28 per cent to provide the force necessary for maintaining internal order and the minimum external defense, even were no internal economic degeneration anticipated. They could only do so at a sacrifice of a large part of their educational and public improvements.

On External Dangers

Present external dangers to independence: the Philippines include, in terms of comparison with their neighboring Oriental countries, large areas of undeveloped resources. The pressures of those immense neighbor populations for peaceful infiltration or forceable entry into this area are most potent. Many of these races are more devoted to commercial activities than the population of the islands and the infiltration is constant and fraught with friction.

Nor has the spirit of imperialism and the exploitation of peoples by other races departed from the earth. After the establishment of independence the Filipino people alone will be helpless to prevent such infiltration or invasion. Their problem is infinitely different from that of Cuba or other nations in the Western Hemisphere. Moreover, the political dangers of the situation are greatly increased by the present political instability in the Orient. The impact of western ideas upon Oriental systems of culture and government has created a profound ferment among this half of the population of the world.

Our own future and the future of the Filipino people, both in maintenance of peace and the development of our own economic life and trade, are deeply involved.

Today the picture is chaotic. It is impossible to see what the next two decades may bring. It is a certainty that at the end of such a period we can see more clearly, and the Philippine people can see more clearly, the forces which are formulating. It would be the part of common caution upon their own behalf and both generosity and caution in our own part that final determination as to the nature of our relations should be deferred and that both of us should take this momentous decision after a much longer period than two years.

Must Afford Protection

When the Philippine people vote within two years upon a constitution they take the irrevocable step of final independence. By maintenance of our military occupation and our national guardianship the United States must and will give protection against external pressure during the period of intermediate government. The bill makes no effective provision for the maintenance of their independence thereafter from outside pressures, except a promise of effort on our part toward neutralization.

We have the option to continue maintenance of military and naval bases. Other nations are unlikely to become parties of neutralization if we continue such bases and neutralization is a feeble assurance of independence in any event unless we guarantee it.

That again is the perpetual engagement of the United States in their affairs. But with the impression that these ideas in the bill convey, it is likely that the Philippine people would vote in two years in the belief that independence is thereby attained and with the more or less general belief that we will indefinitely engage our power and our own future welfare in the altruistic mission of preserving their independence from international forces against which they are incapable of defending themselves.

Therefore, before any plebiscite is held we should honestly and plainly declare our intentions. This bill does not do this. In discharge of the moral responsibilities of our country we have no right to force an irrevocable decision on their part to be taken two years hence at a moment in history when the outlook of the world and of their surroundings is at best unfavorable to their permanent independence.

Conclusions

If the American people consider that they have discharged their responsibilities to the Philippine people, have carried out the altruistic mission which we undertook, if we have no further national stake in the islands, if the Philippine people are now prepared for self-government, if they can maintain order and their institutions, if they can now defend their independence, we should say so frankly on both sides. I hold that this is not the case. Informed persons on neither side have made such declarations without many reservations. Nor can these conditions be solved by the evasions and proposals of this bill without national dishonor.

In my view we must undertake further steps toward the liberation of the Philippine Islands, but they should be based upon a plebiscite to be taken 15 or 20 years hence. On such an occasion there would be a full impress upon the Filipinos of the consequences of their act instead of its confusion as a side issue to the substitution of another intermediate form of self-government offering no vital improvement in their liberties to that they now possess.

They should then have freedom to form their own constitution and government, both in the light of experience and the forces moving at that time. In the meantime we should develop steadily through an expansion of the organic act a larger importance to their own officials by extension of authority to cabinet government, with a full reserve of powers to our representatives. Immigration should be restricted at once.

We should cooperate with them to bring about their economic independence before the plebiscite by very gradual reduction of their free imports. We should, prior to such plebiscite, or any sooner date that the Philippine people propose, fix a mutual preference in trade similar to and on a wider scale than that with Cuba.

Deals With Precious Right

The United States should plainly announce prior to the time of this plebiscite whether (A) it will make absolute and complete withdrawal from all military and naval bases, and from every moral or other commitment to maintain their independence, or (B) the conditions as to authority and rights within the islands under which we will continue that protection.

These final steps cannot be properly determined now by either the Philippine people or ourselves.

We are here dealing with one of the most precious rights of man — national independence interpreted as separate nationality. It is the national independence of 13,000,000 human beings. We have here a specific duty.

The ideals under which we undertook this responsibility, our own national instincts and our institutions which we have implanted on these islands, breathe with these desires. It is a goal not to be reached by yielding to selfish interests, to resentments, or to abstractions and all the forces which would destroy the boon we seek to confer and the dangers to our own freedom from entanglements which our actions may bring.

Neither our successors nor history will discharge us of responsibility for actions which diminish the liberty we seek to confer nor for dangers which we create for ourselves as a consequence of our acts.

This legislation puts both our people and the Philippine people not on the road to liberty and safety, which we desire, but on the path leading to new and enlarged dangers to liberty and freedom itself.

'Keep Bow Steady, Sonny'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

VILLAGE IN ENGLAND KEEPS OLD TRADITIONS

Music Stands Still in Haslemere, Surrey, Where Family of Craftsmen Make Instruments of Bygone Days.

Arnold Dolmetsch teaches his grandson Christopher how to play the rebec, the forerunner of the violin. Members of the family are skilled performers on the harpsichord, virginals, recorders, and violas of their own manufacture.

Big Liggett Deal Vetoed in London

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today vetoed a proposal to sell the American holdings in the Boots Pure Drug Company, largest British drug store chain, to British interests.

The official Treasury announcement asserted that the Chancellor "considered the matter in all its aspects and informed the parties concerned that he regards the proposal as conflicting with a request he made Tuesday affecting foreign issues and issues of which the proceeds would be remitted abroad."

There had been rumors that the City embargo on foreign issues would be lifted, but the Treasury announcement indicated such action was not contemplated now.

The United Drug Company of America, owners of the Boots Company, sought to sell the latter concern to a group of British interests. Mr. Louis K. Liggett, president of the United Drug Company, came to London to arrange for the transfer and announced Wednesday night that it was "completed." The Liggett headquarters stated today that parties to the proposed transaction were still meeting. Its tendency was to term the situation at present as "in abeyance" while efforts were carried on to persuade the Treasury to review its decision.

In official circles it was said the Chancellor regarded the prospect of transfer of £8,250,000 sterling as probably damaging to the sterling in dollar exchange.

MACON SLICES BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Following its policy of retrenchment, the city of Macon has cut $123,500 off its budget, which was $1,006,654 for 1932. It is also continuing its 10 per cent reduction of all salaries except the mayor's. One fire company was abandoned but the firemen transferred to the city's repair department.

NEW CHALLENGE GIVEN COLLEGES OF LIBERAL ARTS

Maurer Stresses Need of Higher Culture in Greater Leisure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 13—The liberal arts colleges of today are challenged with a new and revolutionary task—that of giving modern youth the essentials of culture and knowledge to enjoy the greatly increased leisure time that is promised in the coming social system.

This was the declaration of Dr. Irving Maurer, president of Beloit College, in his address as retiring head of the Association of American Colleges, at the annual banquet here last night. Representatives of more than 450 member institutions are attending the nineteenth meeting of the organization.

Although making no direct reference to technocracy, Dr. Maurer asserted that "technological unemployment is a real fact" and that its solution will involve shorter work periods and a greater amount of leisure time.

Dr. Maurer contends that "the task of liberal arts institutions is to enrich the minds and hearts of men."

"We of the liberal arts wing were almost cowed by the utilitarian schools into consenting to the proposal that our job was that of training youth for getting a living," he said. "Now we are witnessing a turning back to our field of schools ordinarily labeled as vocational. It is not machines, but richly integrated minds which are needed to organize civilization. We need minds which are victorious in their wholeness, resisting the centrifugal forces of intellectual specialism."

The "sudden flare-up of anti-American feeling in the French capital" over the "debt debacle" this fall was responsible for hindering the conciliation efforts that might have made important international agreements possible at the Geneva conference, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, declared in an address on "The Outlook for Disarmament."

Dr. Woolley asserted that the autumn's most significant achievement —"and a really significant one"—was in the return of Germany to the conference and the attitude of the great powers which made it possible.

The educator holds that the situation in the Far East, caused by the conflict between Japan and China, has been, and still is, a constant menace to the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

"There are vital issues before the American people, one of them, the continued participation of American membership in the conference, impossible beyond the next two or three weeks unless there is further appropriation by Congress," she declared.

Coolidge Brevity Marked in Will Using 75 Words

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 13 (AP)—Calvin Coolidge, in leaving all his worldly possessions to his widow, used words as sparingly in his will as had been his habit in his everyday conversation. The testament, in Mr Coolidge's own handwriting on a folded sheet of White House stationery, contained but 75 words and only 23 were used to dispose of his estate.

The will was filed by Mr. Ralph W. Hemenway, a former law partner of Mr. Coolidge, in Hampshire Probate Court yesterday. It was dated Dec. 20, 1926. It will come up for authentication before Judge Henry P. Field on Feb. 7. Mr. Coolidge first studied law in the firm of Hammond & Field, of which Judge Field was a partner.

The three witnesses to the document served Mr. Coolidge, while President, as secretary, personal secretary and stenographer. The will read:

"Will of Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, Hampshire County, Massachusetts.

"Not unmindful of my son, John, I give all my estate both real and personal to my wife, Grace Coolidge, in fee simple.

"Drawn at Washington, District of Columbia, this twentieth day of December, A. D. nineteen hundred and twenty six.

(Signed) "Calvin Coolidge."

After the signature were the words:

"Signed by us on the date above in the presence of the testator and of each other as witnesses to same and the signature thereto:

"Everett Sanders
"Edward T. Clark
"Erwin C. Geisser."

Action on Repeal Halted by Clash Of Wet Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Dissension among the wet forces in Congress threatened today to block effectively any further action on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment during the present Congress.

The House Republican wet bloc issued a statement declaring complete disapproval of the Blaine resolution embodying in general the Republican platform on prohibition and taking a stand for what amounts to the Democratic policy.

As the Senate had given evidence of insistence on the Republican, or Blaine, form of repeal resolution, and the Democratic - controlled House is now committed to the outright type of repeal, there remains no practical prospect of obtaining agreement on the type of a resolution to be adopted by the lame duck session.

In a statement signed by Representative James M. Beck (R.) of Pennsylvania, the Republican group took the position that "any repealing amendment should fully vindicate the principle of local self-government and should not continue any police power in the Federal Government to regulate or prohibit the methods of retail distribution of intoxicating liquors."

The NUBONE Woven Wire Stay

DUE to its special construction the NuBone Woven Wire Stay in the side of the garment bends sidewise to conform to the natural contour.

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Suite 750, Little Building BOSTON HAN. 1613

Back from the Laundry —and really clean

14 Pounds $1

All flat work portion of bundle (bed and table linen) is ironed.

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Covering Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury and Jamaica Plain.

ALLEN LAUNDRY
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BOSTON	608 BEACON STREET	KEN. 3838
WINCHESTER	17 CHURCH STREET	WIN. 0528
LEXINGTON	1711 MASS. AVENUE	LEX. 0441
NEEDHAM	968 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE	NEEDHAM 1730
NEWTON	99 UNION STREET	CENt. Nwtn. 1027-J
AYER	40 B MAIN STREET	AYER 63

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Delightful One-of-a-Kind Daytime and Dinner Frocks
Were $19.75 to $35
NOW $8.95 to $15
Sizes 16 to 44. All this season's dresses. Included are Wools, Rough Crapes, Satins, Velvets, Triple Sheers.
FREE ALTERATIONS DURING THIS SALE.
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We also specialize in Hat and Gown Remodeling.

Chandler & Co.
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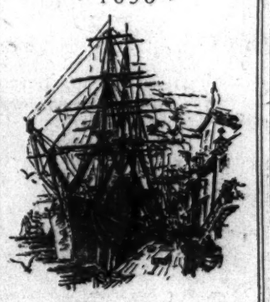
Annual Sale 24,000 Cakes
Super Cold Cream Soap
69c doz.
Usually 1.50
Made exclusively for Chandler & Company . . . recommended for dry, sensitive skin because of its cold cream qualities and soothing lather . . . keeps face and hands in a smooth, soft condition. Packed 12 cakes to a box in any one of these six delightful odors that come in harmonizing pastel shades. Rose (delicate pink) — Bouquet (seatone green)—Lavender (French blue)—Verbena (sunny yellow)—Lilac (white)—Violet (orchid). Mail and telephone orders filled. Street Floor.

The Romance of a Rug
1856



Journey's End

A FLYING trip from the Orient. 'Midst odors of spices and tea, a Persian prayer rug voyaged to a Boston wharf in the Captain's cabin, a present for his niece on Beacon Hill. There a romantic treasure, its glorious colors were later discovered and it was cleansed by this firm. But that was just the beginning, when it first found a niche in a house whose floors boasted the flower-strewn carpets of the period.

(Continued)

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TOP GRAIN COWHIDE
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Brass hardware. Top-grain cowhide covered frame. Sizes 24" and 26". Natural Retail Price $10.00.
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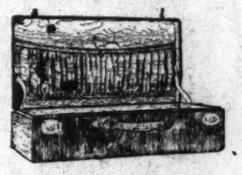
Week-End Cases



22" and 24". Made of DuPont Fabric over strongly constructed frame. Has pocket in lid and ends. Natural Retail Price $3.50.
$2
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OXHYDE FIBER
Tourist Cases
SIZE 26x15x9
Some have cloth lining. Some straps. All have draw bolts. 1st Quality.
$5
Third Floor

Waldorf
TO-NIGHT'S EVENING SPECIAL
Fried cape scallops, tartar sauce, potatoes, rolls and butter.
25c
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Hot roast turkey sandwich with dressing, giblet gravy, French fried potatoes.
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HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

Delicious Food From Dixie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Baked Chicken

Secure a
4 or 5 pound chicken or young, tender fowl.
After stuffing baste well with butter or bacon fat. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Keep some water in the pan while baking and baste occasionally. The stuffing is the making of the chicken. For the stuffing take
1 cup corn meal
1 cup flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons sugar. Mix in
2 eggs
2 tablespoons hot fat and
1 cup sweet milk. Bake this dressing in a shallow pan in a hot oven. When cool, crumble and add sufficient water to moisten well, plenty of finely chopped onion, and chopped celery or celery seed if at hand, pepper and salt if needed. This is very delicious and quite different from the usual cracker or bread stuffing.
Bake fowl about 1½ hours in oven of moderate temperature, 350 degrees F., browning at the last in a hot oven.

* * *

Smothered Chicken With Rice

A large chicken or fowl can be used and will be tender because of the method of cooking. Split the chicken as if for broiling. Baste well with
Butter or preferably bacon fat, then rub with
Flour,
Salt and pepper. Lay on the fowl
2 slices of breakfast bacon. Place in a baking pan with sufficient water to keep bird simmering, adding boiling water as needed. Cook very slowly, which makes it tender. A delicious gravy will form, and when served with rice makes a Southern dinner.

Rice

Place
1 cup rice which has been washed, in a vessel containing
3 or 4 quarts boiling water to which
1 teaspoon salt has been added. Boil 20 minutes or more if needed. Be careful not to overcook. Remove from kettle and place in wire strainer or colander. Run plenty of cold water through rice until all gluten has been washed away. To reheat place colander over kettle of boiling water.

Chicken Fried Steak with Creamed Rice

Select small tender cubed round steaks. Wipe, then dip in
Milk, season with
Salt and pepper and cover with
Flour. Cook slowly in
Deep fat. This is the secret of cooking it well.

Gravy

Take a portion of the
Fat left from cooking. Add gradually
1 large tablespoon flour,
Enough milk to make a cream gravy, to which is added
Salt and pepper. Serve with creamed rice.

Creamed Rice

Put into a deep baking dish
1 cup rice. Cover with
Sweet milk to which a seasoning of Salt and
Butter has been added. Cook slowly in a moderate oven, adding milk as it is absorbed by the rice.

* * *

Sweet Potatoes In Four Ways

Apple and Sweet Potato

Cut
3 large apples each in two sections, halfway between stem and blossom ends. Remove core. Place halves in pan, cut side up. Add
½ cup sugar and
1 cup water. Bake slowly until tender but not broken. Cook enough sweet potatoes in salted water to make
1 pint potatoes when mashed and put through ricer. To this add
½ teaspoon cinnamon or nutmeg,
¼ to ½ cup cream. Place a large spoon of potatoes on top of each apple. Baste with sirup around the apples. Heat in oven. Just before serving place 1 marshmallow on each mound and brown slightly.

Candied Sweet Potatoes

Peel and cut into strips
4 medium-sized sweet potatoes, add sprinkle of salt and enough water in which to cook. When nearly done cover with
1 cup brown sugar, add
1 teaspoon cinnamon and
6 tablespoons heavy sweet cream. Bake until the sugar and cream have formed a thick sirup, about 30 minutes in a moderate oven at 375 degrees F.

Sweet Potato Snowballs

Mix
2 cups of mashed sweet potatoes
½ cup brown sugar
3 tablespoons sweet cream and
½ teaspoon nutmeg. Use
10 marshmallows and
1 cup shredded coconut to make balls. Roll each marshmallow separately in potato mixture, forming into balls, then roll in coconut. Place in oven just long enough for marshmallows to become soft but not melted.

Deep Sweet Potato Pie

Line a deep baking dish with pastry. Boil according to size 3 or 4 sweet potatoes. When tender and cooled slice and place in layers.
Sprinkle with
Sugar
Spices
Nutmeg and
Bits of butter. Fill dish with the layers, then cover with sweet cider to keep potato moist. Put on the upper crust of pastry and bake slowly. Serve very hot.

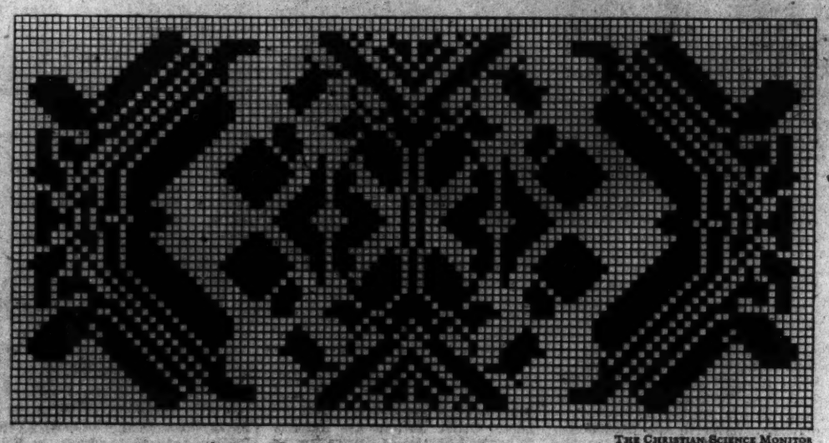
The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Important Notice

We learn from Miss Farmer's School that some of our readers are still sending their inquiries concerning recipes direct to the school. May we emphasize again that all communications concerning recipes and menus published in these columns and all submitted manuscripts are to be sent to The Christian Science Monitor, care of the Women's Department.—Editor.

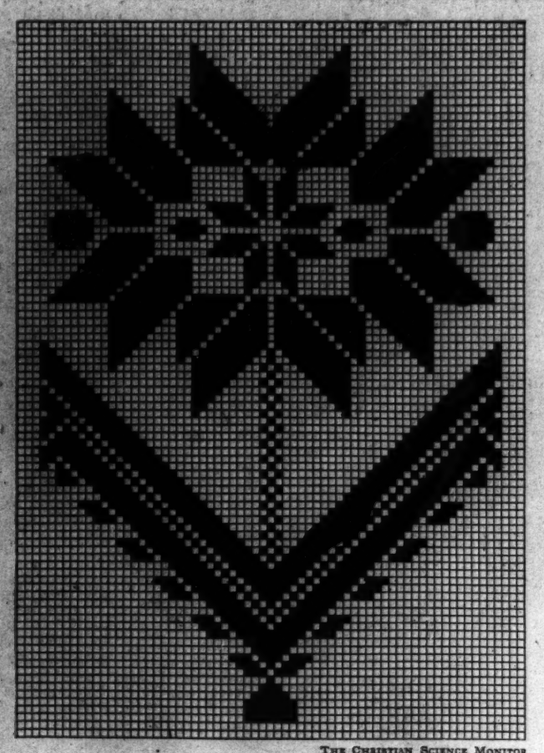
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Another Section of the Old Lithuanian Weaving Pattern With Motifs Based on the Sun. This Makes a Pretty Border Design in Effective Color Combinations.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Old Lithuanian Weaving Pattern With Octagonal Sun Motif Is Lovely in Color. One Displayed Had a Border of Green, Rose, Old Blue, and White. The Figures Were Blue and White, Then Rose and Blue, Alternately.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Old Lithuanian Weaving Patterns With Motif Based on the Sun.

Lithuanian Folk Art Preserved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kovno, Lithuania

THERE is little danger of Lithuanian folk art being overlooked or forgotten, as was the case some years ago, since ways and means have been found promoting and protecting it.

Until the year 1915 Lithuania was a province of the Russian Empire, and the Russian Government suppressed all attempts to develop a distinctly national Lithuanian culture. The only way in which the Lithuanians could express their own culture was in the home crafts, since they were not allowed to print or even to read Lithuanian books and newspapers. Seventy per cent, however, of the population consists of peasants, and their home industries very truly represent a distinct form of expression. It is significant, therefore, that the most energetic institution now endeavoring to preserve and develop the national art should be the Agricultural Ministry.

Taught by the Agricultural Ministry

This department specializes in educating teachers, who then go into the rural districts in order to give free instructional courses to the peasant girls as to how to improve the construction of their looms, and adapt their products to modern requirements, while keeping, as far as possible, to the traditional patterns.

As a guide for the peasants, the Agricultural Ministry has issued special books with colored illustrations, representing the best of the old Lithuanian art of weaving as well as other crafts.

Agents of a private organization are sent into the country to buy the materials produced there by the peasants and take them to Kovno, where they are displayed for sale.

Money prizes are given at the exhibitions held in the country for the best weaving and these prizes prove a strong incentive to the peasant woman.

Design Elements

The leit-motif of the Lithuanian workmanship is flowers, particularly the bud of the lily (called by them a tulip) The sun and stars are also used, these in geometrical form. This ornamentation is specially noticeable on aprons, which are much worn by the women as part of the national costume, and on bed covers, tablecloths, towels and other linen.

The colors of the cloths produced before 1865 (when the aniline dyes were invented) were usually soft, roots and herbs being employed by the peasants in producing them; while the modern fabrics are distinguished by gayly-colored ornaments on a dark background.

While the Lithuanian women go in chiefly for weaving, the men carve wooden stautettes, and ornament articles of household use, such as the distaff, which is decorated with a variety of patterns, while the eaves of the houses and the window frames also come in for decoration.

Happily the political injustices, from which the Lithuanians suffered for so long have not been able to deprive them of their inborn gayety and joy.

Tucking in the Bedding

Any routine task is greatly simplified and the speed increased when the homemaker studies each task with a view to performing it in the modern, clearly conceived manner. In bedmaking, for example, the task is done more efficiently when, in the first place, the bedding has been selected to fit the bed. Sheets and blankets should be large enough to fold under the mattress. If they are not, they will not stay in place, and the bed must be entirely remade every day. On the other hand, oversize bedding is clumsy.

The correct way to make a bed is first to place the lower sheet with most of the extra length under the top of the mattress. The upper sheet should have most of the extra length under the bottom of the mattress. Pull the under sheet downward and the upper sheet upward.

Miter all the corners. Have the blankets sufficiently long to cover the sleeper's shoulders. When the blankets are too short the sleeper tugs at them repeatedly and the bedding is loosened at the foot. The spread should be large enough to cover the lowest part of the bed. If possible, a spread with round or cut-out corners should be selected.

Linen and Cotton Tests

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH cotton, by means of artificial methods, is made to resemble linen, so that the higher price of linen may be charged. It is useful, therefore, to know ways in which the two materials can be distinguished.

One of the methods of adulteration is the introduction of sizing, which results in a texture and a luster resembling linen, but lost after a few washings. By rubbing the goods between the hands or pounding it on a table, the sizing can be extracted in the form of a white powder.

A few standard tests have been formulated which point the difference between the two textiles. The torn edge, for instance, of a linen fabric is more jagged than that of a cotton fabric. The burnt end of a linen thread is round, whereas a cotton yarn tufts when burned. Moreover, a linen thread smolders, whereas a cotton one blazes. Under glycerine, a linen textile becomes translucent, while cotton is opaque. If a wet finger is placed under linen the dampness comes through quickly, but is much more slowly absorbed by cotton. Ink is taken up more immediately by linen and describes a smooth blot, but cotton sucks it in more gradually and spreads it out in an irregular outline. Linen fiber when raveled remains straight and pointed, but a cotton yarn curls.

Color requires time for testing. A swatch should be placed for a week in the sunlight and then compared with a piece not thus exposed. A sample should also be washed under the same conditions which will obtain in the regular laundering and then compared with the original goods.

Material may be dyed in the raw state, in the yarn, or after weaving The color is more even and the yarn more deeply impregnated with the color when one of the first two methods is used. By raveling a thread and examining the evenness or irregularity of its color, it is often possible to decide at what stage the dyeing took place.

Good dyes cost five or six times what poor dyes cost, so that a cheap grade of goods is likely to represent a weak color. In the case of a nationally established brand, however, there is not much to fear from fading, for great gains have been made recently in color permanance. Many goods are subjected to the bleaching process after the dyeing and a tint that has withstood the effects of a bleach has nothing to fear from the laundry.

An excellent way to establish the relative strength of certain brands of goods is to record the date of purchasing an article representative of each brand and the number of launderings they withstand before showing wear.

The absorbency of towels can be indicated by placing them on top of a tub of water and seeing which ones sink the most quickly; these, of course, being the most absorbent.

Wilson's **PRONTO** Wilclean
Reg. U. S. Pat.
Cleans and restores original polish to ALUMINUM utensils by washing. Easy to use. No scrubbing necessary. Used, endorsed and recommended by world's leading manufacturers of aluminum ware. Sold on unconditional money-back guarantee. 1-gal. can $2.50, 2-gal. can $5.00 prepaid.
WILSON CHEMICAL CO. Rye, N. Y.

A Ten-Minute Screen

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are certain tasks about a home that are everyday or every-week occurrences. They cannot be "pigeonholed" nor filed away for future reference. The preparation and serving of meals; putting or, rather, keeping rooms in order; laundering and marketing, are all part of a daily or weekly schedule.

There are, however, a thousand-and-one little "jobs" that are easily put aside until a more convenient time. Especially is this true in homes where there are young children. Buttons to sew on, socks to darn, frayed edges to catch before the worn place is too large to mend. Hair ribbons to press and buttonholes to make.

Often these little jobs are relegated to the mending bag until it spills its contents into an auxiliary basket, or onto the floor, or into a bureau drawer. And then these tasks, each one slight in itself, combine into one big job and much time is required to remedy the confusion and restore order.

* * *

I have seen recently a "10-minute screen" which seemed to me a very clever contrivance for assisting in the accomplishment of these small tasks. A mother of three lively youngsters, who, she says, seem to "stand on their heads as often as on their heels," and whose garments feel the strain of these activities, decided that she would not be a "don't" mother, and that she would not allow herself to feel worried and anxious over the accmulation of little tasks.

She did not like the idea of a bag as a container for garments needing attention, nor did a bureau drawer appeal to her. She realized that her home was too small to allow of allotting much space as a storage place for mending that must await a convenient season. As she looked around with an appraising eye she discovered that the one place which wasn't "working" was the back of a folding screen in her room.

* * *

She found she could put four rows of pockets across each of the three sides at the back of that screen. Strong denim was used to make the pockets. On the outside of each one was fastened an article that would tell, at a glance, the story of the contents of that pocket. The one holding garments that needed buttons had a button sewed onto the outside. A buttonhole cut from a discarded garment told the story of another. A little piece of ribbon was sewed to the pocket where are ribbons and other articles that needed pressing.

One pocket contains several thimbles of different sizes, scissors, darning balls and other accessories of the sewing cabinet. Another one holds thread, and a third one darning cotton and silk.

When I asked this woman why she had so many different sizes of thimbles, she replied that when her friends asked her if there was not something that they could do she had no intention of denying them the pleasure simply because she had no thimble to fit them.

* * *

She has a friend who lives in a hotel and has no opportunity to press garments, or do other little tasks for herself, and so she spends an afternoon every week in this woman's home where, in exchange for the privilege of doing some washing and ironing, she presses all the articles that she finds in the pocket allotted to such things. She usually finds time to empty one or two of the other pockets as well.

Grandmother ofter spends a day in this home. She makes perfect buttonholes and delights in doing it She does not have to sort over a motley array of garments to discover which ones are awaiting her skill. She goes directly to the "10 minute screen," empties the buttonhole pocket, and at once she is happily employed.

This ingenious scheme has been copied by several of the inventor's friends and in every instance they have kept the same name for it because, they say, it keeps all the different tasks so well sorted that it takes but 10 minutes to finish the work allotted to any one pocket.

Bead Flowers and Cacti

Lavender sprigs that are perfect in every detail, and so realistic that it is impossible to distinguish them from the real thing, are now being made of tiny metallic beads. A few of these realistic sprigs, with their fine stalks tied together with a narrow piece of ribbon, can be used most successfully for decorating lavender sachets, and have this advantage that, no matter how long they are kept, they will not drop!

The craft of making bead flowers is developing fast in England, and small bowls of hyacinths, wood violets, delphiniums and "redhot pokers" are now being shown. The foliage is studied with just as much care as the flowers, great pains being taken to keep it true to nature. Miniature rock gardens, in which the plants are carried out in luster beads, are exceedingly attractive, the sparkle of the beads having the effect of dew on the petals. Even the grotesque growth of the cactus does not defy the clever fingers of the artist, and bead cacti sprawl over the rocks in characteristic fashion.

While on the subject of cacti, handmade pottery bowls are now being shown suggesting the particular growth of these popular plants, whereby the peculiarities of the individual specimens are emphasized and given the opportunity of displaying themselves to the best advantage. One well-known potter keeps a regiment of these small plants standing in a row in front of her wheel when working in order that her thumbs may move in sympathy with their growth. By widening the rounded brim of the pot more color is seen when looking down at the plant, and a comfortable support is given to the cactus upon which to rest its leaves.

TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE

You give a light delicacy to
SALMON CROQUETTES
by adding

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER
to the mixture

THIS new use of Rumford provoked instant response—and compliments. It seems to give fish croquettes an intriguing flavor they lacked before.

Try it yourself. Just add 1 to 2 level teaspoonfuls Rumford (according to size of salmon can) to the mixture before shaping it up to fry. They brown better and gain a new fluffiness and delicacy.

Rumford is now being used in innumerable dishes with most surprising and satisfactory results and many times with significant saving of time and money.

You can get an idea of the variety of these new uses in general cooking by sending for our attractive *free* booklet, "Several New Things Under the Sun". Buy a can of Rumford today.

THE RUMFORD COMPANY, *Executive Offices*, RUMFORD, R. I.
10-330

TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE

Today's New RECIPE

Orange-Pineapple Sponge
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
½ cup boiling water
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
Few grains salt
½ cup canned pineapple or apricot juice
½ cup orange juice
¼ cup sugar Whites 2 eggs

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar, salt and fruit juice. When it begins to stiffen, beat until frothy and fold in egg whites beaten very stiff. Beat thoroughly and pile in glasses. Decorate with pieces of pineapple, apricot or cherries. Serve with or without cream. Strawberry, cherry or any canned or fresh fruit may be used, and pieces of fruit drained of juice may be whipped through the sponge. More sugar will be needed if fresh fruit is used.

A little fruit—a few vegetables—a cup of chopped left-over meat! Any one of the three will make a delightful dish when combined with Knox Sparkling Gelatine. Send a post card for the FREE Knox Kitchen Library to Knox Gelatine, 800 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

Longer Wear... just ONE reason!

PEQUOT sheets are America's most popular sheets because they *wear* longer. But wear isn't all. Pequots are exceptionally *white*—and *stay* white. The finish is smooth, caressing. You make sure of *good* sheets when you look for the name "Pequot" on the shield-shaped label. Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

Here's that EXTRA MONEY *You Need*

THOUSANDS of women support themselves and families selling Janalene garments for women and children. Others earn generous spare time cash. Your ability to earn is assured by OUR years of success. Janalene styles are fresher, workmanship better, service prompter. Depression prices make selling easy. 1932 was our biggest year. Let us help make 1933 bigger and better for you. Start spare time, only, if you like. Opportunity to earn free dresses, lingerie, etc. Write for our complete money-making proposition. No experience necessary.

FREE *Dresses to Producers*

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HIP-O-LITE
FOR SCORES OF "WHIPPED CREME" USES
Here is the way to wonderful new and different whipped creme effects in cake, dessert, salad, sauce and candy making.
Special—"Simplified Candy Making" and Recipe Book sent FREE. Write
THE HIP-O-LITE COMPANY
213 Market Street St. Louis, Mo.

Old Dutch Cleanser Looks Like This under the microscope. The flaky, flat-shaped particles do not scratch.

STARTLING

"My! What a difference there is in cleansers! Now I can see why Old Dutch goes further and costs less to use."

"You're quite right. It *is* startling, isn't it, how different Old Dutch Cleanser is. As you see, its particles are flaky and flat-shaped. Because of that, they cover more surface and remove dirt quickly, easily and without scratching. Gritty particles, on the other hand, are irregular chunky shapes and merely scratch the surface with their hard, sharp points."

You get your money's worth when you use Old Dutch because, ounce for ounce, it does more square yards of cleaning than anything else. And in addition, it protects beautiful surfaces because it doesn't scratch; is kind to the hands; doesn't clog drains; is odorless and removes odors. You'll find Old Dutch unsurpassed for all types of cleaning from delicate porcelain bathroom fixtures to kitchen utensils, glass and floors. It's the only cleanser you need in your home.

Gritty Cleansers Look Like This under the microscope. The chunky, irregular gritty particles scratch the surface with their sharp points.

Doesn't Scratch

Old Dutch Holders, in Color.
Mail 10c and windmill panel from an Old Dutch label for each holder.
... Dutch Cleanser, Dept. H505, 27 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
Please find enclosed ... cents and ... labels for which send me ... Old Dutch Holders. COLORS: IVORY☐ GREEN☐ BLUE☐
Name ...
Street ...
City ... State ...

WOMEN REACH FINAL ROUND

Mrs. Wightman Meets Mrs. Howe in Massachusetts Squash Racquets

The first and second seeded players advanced to the final round of the women's Massachusetts state squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club of Boston this morning when Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., the United States titleholder, defeated Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, seeded third, in straight games, 15—12, 15—7, 17—15, and Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline defeated Helen Morton of Boston, seeded fourth, in four games, 15—8, 15—8, 4—15, 15—9.

Mrs. Howe held the upper hand in the first two games, but fell behind Miss Sears in the third game. The lead changed hands several times and at 14-all, the game was set 3, Mrs. Howe winning the first, third, fourth points for the decision. In the other semifinal, Mrs. Wightman managed to stave off the challenge of Miss Morton until the third game when the latter took the lead from the start to win. After a short rest, Mrs. Wightman ran up an early lead, but was threatened all the way. The summary:

MASSACHUSETTS STATE WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP

(Quarterfinal Round)

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Priscilla Bartol, Boston, 15—6, 10—15, 15—8, 15—11.

Helen Morton, Boston, defeated Mrs. Lothrop Withington, Brookline, 18—17, 15—11, 15—11.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. Tappan E. Francis, Brookline, 15—9, 15—8, 15—13.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, defeated Helen Morton, Boston, 15—8, 15—8, 4—15, 15—9.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, defeated Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, 15—12, 15—7, 17—15.

England Scores 236 Runs for Seven

ADELAIDE, Aust., Jan. 13 (AP)—England rallied after a weak start today in their third test cricket match with Australia and scored 236 runs for seven wickets at close of play for the day.

After four wickets had fallen for 37 runs, Maurice Leyland and R. E. S. Wyatt staged a rally, the former getting 83 runs before being bowled by O'Reilly and Wyatt knocking up 78 before Richardson caught him.

The top of the English batting order, Capt. D. R. Jardine, Herbert Sutcliffe, Wally Hammond and Leslie Ames was no match for the fine Australian bowling, all four losing their wickets for the meager total of 17 runs.

Of the Aussie bowlers, Tom Wall especially was sending the ball up with deadly effect, the ball coming up off the pitch in weird fashion. One of his fast deliveries bounced so high it struck Sutcliffe on the shoulder. He took two wickets as did W. J. O'Reilly and Clarence Grimmett. H. Ironmonger took the other.

A record crowd for the grounds, 40,000, watched the start of the match in perfect weather, a cool wind tempering the hot sun The summary:

ENGLAND, FIRST INNINGS

Jardine, b Wall	3
Sutcliffe, c Wall, b O'Reilly	9
Hammond, c Oldfield, b Wall	2
Ames, b Ironmonger	3
Leyland, b O'Reilly	83
Wyatt, c Richardson, b Grimmett	78
Allen, b Grimmett	15
Payne, not out	25
Verity, not out	5
Extras	13
Total for 7 wickets	236

Fall of wickets: 1 for 4, 2 for 6, 3 for 16, 4 for 39, 5 for 186, 6 for 196, 7 for 228.

DOWNTOWN A. C. WINS IN JERSEY DIVISION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Two more teams began their schedule in the New Jersey Division of the Metropolitan Class B squash racquets team championship yesterday, when Downtown Athletic Club defeated Englewood Field Club, on the courts of the winner, 4 to 1. The summary:

DOWNTOWN ATHLETIC CLUB 4, ENGLEWOOD FIELD CLUB 1

Earl Goldthorp, Downtown, defeated E. H. Brooke, 15—10, 15—11, 15—13.

W. E. Chisholm, Downtown, defeated J. B. Sargent Jr., 15—3, 16—17, 18—17, 15—12.

A. L. Glidden, Englewood, defeated J. R. MacNeille, 12—15, 15—11, 14—15, 15—10, 15—10.

T. Taylor, Downtown, defeated Franklin Bien Jr., 15—13, 15—9, 15—8.

J. C. Rochester, Downtnown, defeated A. W. Fincke Jr., 15—10, 15—11, 18—17.

Coyle Brilliant Against Haines

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—William E. Coyle of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club furnished the sensation in the Clyde Martin Memorial invitation squash tennis tournament of the Yale Club, yesterday, when the third round was played. The young Montclair youth, not yet in college, carried Rowland B. Haines, former United States champion, and second ranking player of the game, so close to defeat that not until Haines showed every bit of his skill and determination in a final comeback, when trailing at 2—9 in the deciding game, was he able to stand against the well-placed shots of Coyle. Even then, Coyle forced extra points in the final game, and fought until a final rally by Haines gave him the game and match at 15—3, 10—15, 18—14. Coyle is still in Class B, while Haines has won the national title three times.

Another surprise, though not of the proportions of Coyle's came when Frank R. Hanson of the Columbia University Club eliminated Frank A. Sieverman Jr., United States veteran champion, and No. 12 on the national list. Hanson was inactive last year, but is staging a brilliant comeback this season. The score was 17—14, 9—15, 15—12.

The third round was completed, with the exception of the match between Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, and W. H. English Jr., Princeton Club. Wolf was called out of town, and will play both his third and fourth-round matches if successful in the first, on Monday. Edward R. Larigan, also inactive the first of the season, was another victor after a hard battle, when Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, took the first game of their match. But Larigan came right back in the other two, to win at 6—15, 15—4, 15—5. The summary:

CLYDE MARTIN MEMORIAL INVITATION TOURNAMENT—THIRD ROUND

Barnwell Elliott, N. Y. A. C., defeated W. D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, 15—7, 15—8.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—3.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—12.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, 6—15, 15—4, 15—5.

P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., defeated Lindsay Bradford, Yale Club, 15—1, 15—3.

F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., N. Y. A. C., 17—14, 9—15, 15—12.

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated W. E. Coyle, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—3, 10—15, 18—14.

YALE CLUB DOWNS PRINCETON CLUB

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Harvard Club	4	0	16	4	1.000
Montclair A. C.	3	1	10	9*	.750
University Club	2	1†	12	7	.667
Yale Club	2	1†	12	7	.667
Princeton Club	1	4	10	15	.200
Rockaway H. C.	0	5	3	21*	.000

*One match unplayed. †Deciding match to be played.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Yale Club held its position as a possible contender against the unbeaten Harvard Club for the metropolitan squash racquets Class A team championship yesterday, when it won its match against Princeton Club, 3 to 2, on the Yale Club courts. It has met with only one defeat, and will encounter Harvard Club on the Yale Club Courts on Jan. 19. It has also one unplayed match against University Club, the round being now at 2 to 2 in matches. This will also be played next week, between D. J. Nightingale for University and R. A. Goodwin for Yale. The summary:

YALE CLUB 3, PRINCETON CLUB 2

C. W. Gillespie, Yale Club, defeated W. S. Barbour, 15—8, 8—15, 15—13, 15—10.

M. MacLeod, Princeton Club, defeated R. A. Goodwin, 12—15, 18—13, 15—8, 15—10.

G. H. Cox Jr., Yale Club, defeated H. F. Baker, 15—10, 15—10, 18—16.

Andrew Cort Jr., Princeton Club, defeated P. G. Melville, 18—16, 15—8, 10—15, 5—15, 15—9.

W. C. Hammond Jr., Yale Club, defeated F. M. Palmer, 11—15, 12—15, 15—13, 15—12, 15—13.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	14	3	6	67	50	31
London	12	5	4	47	28	29
Buffalo	11	2	7	50	34	24
Windsor	8	4	10	45	55	20
Detroit	8	1	13	39	46	17
Cleveland	3	3	16	49	84	9

RESULT JAN. 12

Syracuse 3, Cleveland 2.

SYRACUSE REGAINS LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 13—Syracuse Stars regained temporary possession of first place in the International Hockey League by defeating Cleveland Indians here, 3 to 2. Matte and Riley scored for the Indians; Martin, Miller and Markle for Syracuse.

BY-PLAYS

"LA COPA DE LAS AMERICAS"

A NEW sporting trophy is now residing in the United States and it promises to become one of the most highly prized prizes in the field of athletic competition. It is "La Copa de las Americas," and is to be competed for by teams representing the United States and Argentina. It was presented by Augustin Juste, President of Argentina, and was competed for in that country for the first time about two months ago. The American team was eminently successful in its trip to South America, as it also brought back the open polo championship of that country as well as some fine ponies.

But it is not only in the fact that the United States polo players were successful in their games that polo followers of America have cause for satisfaction. The sportsmanship which was shown on all sides and the courtesies which the Argentineans showed to their visitors will long be remembered and appreciated by all concerned. It will not be very long before Argentina sends some of its best players to the United States with a view to recapturing the Cup of the Americas as well as taking a few of our national trophies and prizes, and, if we may judge from what the United States players have to say regarding their matches in the Argentine, it is going to take the best Uncle Sam has to offer to turn back the South American invaders. They are brilliant polo players and have splendid mounts. While the United States players will be out to give them the hardest competition possible, they will also be glad of the opportunity to return that splendid hospitality and sportsmanship which they themselves have so recently enjoyed.

SHOULD HELP LACROSSE

Efforts have been made in past years to increase general interest in the game of lacrosse. Several of the leading colleges of the East have maintained teams, and there have been a few clubs which were represented in the sport. It has not, however, seemed to become so popular as it should, and students of the game have been giving considerable thought as to what, if anything, could be done to improve the situation. Box lacrosse has been played indoors more or less during the last few years, and in some places it has met with some success. At the last meeting of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association steps were taken to popularize the outdoor game, and it will be interesting to see how they work out. The chief changes will result in a team being composed of ten players and the field will be 80 yards instead of 110 in length. The playing time will also be cut into quarters instead of halves. This is the oldest game played on the North American continent. It is a great sport and a very rugged game to play, and is deserving of more popularity than it has been enjoying of late years in any country outside of Canada.

BRUINS DROP IN DIVISION RACE

Rangers and Detroit Advance—Americans Take Second Position

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	13	2	9	64	50	28
N. Y. Rangers	12	4	8	64	45	28
Boston	11	4	8	55	41	26
Chicago	8	6	9	41	46	22

CANADIAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	11	4	8	46	43	26
N. Y. Americans	7	6	9	43	50	20
Ottawa	7	4	12	43	49	18
Montreal	8	2	12	50	61	18
Canadiens	7	2	12	37	51	16

RESULTS JAN. 12

Rangers 3, Boston 1.
Americans 5, Ottawa 2.
Canadiens 4, Chicago 2.
Detroit 4, Montreal 0.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Winning from the Boston Bruins by a score of 3 to 1 last night at Madison Square Garden, the New York Rangers continued to tie with Detroit for first place in the American Division of the National Hockey League, while the Bruins dropped to third place.

The Rangers had all the better of last night's game. After a scoreless first period, Murdoch shot the first goal unassisted at 6m. 8s., of the second period. Heller put the Rangers 2 up 2m. 47s., later when he shot the next goal on an assist from Boucher. The third Ranger goal was made by Dillon, unassisted, just 26 seconds before the game ended. Barry scored the Bruins' lone goal 2m. 51s., after the last period opened. The summary:

N. Y. RANGERS — BOSTON
F. Cook, A. Siebert, Keeling, Murdoch, lw
rw, Lamb, Clapper, Oliver
Boucher, Somers, Pettinger, c
c, Chapman, Stewart, Beattie
W. Cook, Dillon, Asmundson, rw
lw, Heximer, Barry, Burch, Jerwa
Johnson, Brennan, ld..rd, Shore, Galbraith
Heller, E. Seibert, rd
ld, Hitchman, Galbraith
Aitkenhead, g..........g, Thompson

Score—New York Rangers 3, Boston Bruins 1. Goals—Murdoch, Heller, Dillon for Rangers; Barry for Bruins. Assist—Boucher for Rangers. Officials—J. C. Smeaton, Montreal, and Eddie French, New York. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 13 — Montreal Maroons, heretofore the only team to avoid the lash of the Detroit Red Wings in National Hockey League competition this season, were defeated here last night before a crowd of 10,000 fans. The heavyweight Montreal team was decisively beaten, 4 to 0, by the Red Wings. It was the ninth victory for the Red Wings in their last 12 games. The Maroons had beaten the Detroiters twice in previous contests this season, 5 to 3, at Montreal and 7 to 4 here.

The Red Wings launched a sensational passing attack in the first period that swept the Maroons aside. Goodfellow, Evans and Sorrell scored for the home club in succession. Carl Voss added the fourth Detroit goal in the second period. There was no scoring in the third. The Detroit team played brilliant hockey, offensively and defensively. John Ross Roach was invincible in the Detroit nets. Ronald Moffatt was brought up from Detroit Olympics to play left wing for the Red Wings last night in the absence of Leighton Emms. The summary:

DETROIT — MONTREAL
Lewis, Sorrell, Moffatt, lw
rw, Ward, Robinson, Brydson
Voss, Goodfellow, Hay, c
c, Smith, Haynes, Duguid
Wiseman, Carson, Aurie, rw
lw, Northcott, Trottier, E. Roche
Young, Galagher, ld.rd, Wilcox, Wentworth
Evans, Buswell, rd
ld, Conacher, Bellemer, Wilcox
Roach, g..........g, Walsh

Score—Detroit 4, Montreal 0. Goals—Goodfellow, Evans, Sorrell, Voss for Detroit. Assists—Aurie, Wiseman, Buswell for Detroit. Officials—G. N. Goodman, London, Ont., and Clarence Bush, Detroit. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 13—With two of their latest recruits occupying prominent rôles, the New York Americans climbed into second place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League last night by a 5-to-2 victory over the local Senators. Jackson counted twice in succession in the second period, breaking a one-all tie, while W. Starr added two more in the third period on breakaways from a constant and determined five-man attack.

There was no scoring in the first period, but Wasnie and then Touhey scored in quick succession, early in the second. Toward the end of the period Jackson got his two goals. Ottawa attacked continually in the third, but while Touhey obtained his second goal of the game, Starr got two for the visitors.

The Americans had an edge in speed and the Ottawa back checking was not so good as usual. In the third period Worters was kept busy and three Ottawa shots hit the posts and crossbars with the New York goalie out of position. Another shot went over the net while a local goal was disallowed. The summary:

AMERICANS — OTTAWA
Sheppard, McVeigh, W. Starr, lw
rw, W. Kilrea, Finnigan, Forslund
Himes, Martin, Jackson, c
c, Weiland, Howe, cox
Wasnie, Patterson, Filmore, rw
lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, Lowrey
Brydge, Phillips, ld..rd, Shields, Bourgault
Dutkowski, Ayres, rd......ld, Smith, Starr
Worters, g..........g, Beveridge

Score—Americans 5, Ottawa 2. Goals—Jackson 2, W. Starr 2 and Wasnie for Americans; Touhey 2 for Ottawa. Assists—Himes, Martin, McVeigh, Dutkowski and Phillips for Americans. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Victor Wagner, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 13—Montreal Canadiens neared the Ottawa Senators and the local Maroons by defeating the Chicago Black Hawks, 4 to 2, here last night in a struggle between the last-place team of the two National Hockey League sections, as the Senators and Maroons were losing to the Americans and Detroit, respectively. The Canadiens made changes in their forward lines, exchanging Morenz and Lepine, and the move worked to advantage. The winners showed an improvement in their play and gave promise of steadily moving up the ladder.

The winners secured a 3-to-1 lead in the first period and, after a scoreless middle session, Chicago reduced the margin with five minutes to play but the Canadiens clinched the issue with a little more than two minutes to play. Gagnon with two goals and an assist led the scoring. In the second period the Canadiens' defensive play and the wild Chicago shooting resulted in the visitors not having a shot on Hainsworth, who had only 17 saves during the game. The summary:

CANADIENS — CHICAGO
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw
rw, March, Couture, Jenkins
Lepine, Morenz, Gaudreault, c
c, Cook, Romnes, Gottselig
Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux, rw
lw, McFadyen, Thompson, Mackenzie
Burke, Leduc, ld......rd, Graham, Coulter
S. Mantha, Carson, rd......ld, Abel, Wiebe
Hainsworth, g..........g, Gardiner

Score—Canadiens 4, Chicago 2. Goals—Gagnon 2, G. Mantha and Lepine for Canadiens; Romnes and Cook for Chicago. Assists—S. Mantha, Morenz, Mondou, Gagnon and Joliat for Canadiens; Jenkins, McFadyen and Gottselig for Chicago. Officials—G. J. Mallinson and L. Sauve, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 178

ANDREW E. BELLEHUMEUR (BELLEMER)

Montreal, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Windsor Hornets in the Canadian Professional Hockey League in the 1926-27 season, later the International Hockey League. He was born July 3, 1903, at Penetanguishene, Ont. He is about 5ft. 10½in., weighs around 185 pounds, shoots left-handed, and plays defense. His record:

1923-24—Midland, Junior Ontario Hockey Association
1924-25—Midland, Junior and Intermediate O. H. A.
1925-26—New Hamburg, O. H. A. intermediates
1926-28—Windsor Hornets, Canadian Professional Hockey League
1928-32—Windsor Bulldogs, International Hockey League

N. Y. U. Sabre Team Takes the Stoll Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The varsity sabre team of New York University, composed of Melvin A. Zimet, Alexander H. Mehlman, and Jose R. De Capriles, won the Stoll Cup, emblematic of the junior sabre team championship, yesterday evening at the New York Athletic Club. New York Athletic Club, and Yale University junior varsity, were the other teams in the final round robin, and the Hall of Fame trio defeated each in turn, winning from Yale, 8 to 1, and from the Winged Foot trio, last-year winners, 5 to 1. Twelve teams entered and were composed as follows:

New York Athletic Club—Lorain Berz, A. J. Fregosi, J. H. Hanway.

German American A. C., composite team—Hans Foy, E. H. Funck, Frank Linder.

The Fencers' Club—John R. Craf, Irving Cantor, Louis De Heder.

University Fencers' Club—Max Kaplan, Benjamin S. Faber, Miguel A. De Capriles.

Sallé D'Armes Vince—Julio Cerra, Malcolm Hammerschlag, Cornel Wilde.

Lafayette Fencers' Club—Dr. J. H. Flynn, C. J. Riccobene, Victor Pasche.

Yale University second team—Walter N. Alexander, Pemberton H. Lincoln, John A. Ridgway.

Saltus Fencing Club—Albert V. Ferro, Charles Feldman, Edwin Reiman.

New York University second team—Henry Stral, Ira Tulipan, David Herman.

Columbia University—Sidney Lichtenberg, Forrest Lombaer, Marshall Cavanaugh.

New York University first team—Melvin A. Zimet, Alexander H. Mehlman, Jose R. De Capriles.

Yale University first team—Charles Abushewitz, John McVey, Joseph B. B. Ullman.

In the preliminary round they met in that order, and the results were as follows:

New York A. C. defeated German-American A. C., 5 to 2; Fencers Club defeated University Fencers, 5 to 3; Salle De Vince defeated Lafayette Fencers, 5 to 0; Yale second defeated Saltus Club, 5 to 2; New York University seconds defeated Columbia, 5 to 2, and New York University first defeated Yale first, 5 to 0.

In the semifinal round, Yale seconds defeated Vince, 5 to 2; New York University first defeated New York second, 5 to 0, and, after a protracted battle, New York Athletic Club nosed out Fencers Club, 5 to 4, the final bout being 5 to 4, with J. H. Hanway defeating Irving Cantor. The summary:

FINAL ROUND ROBIN

Melvin A. Zimet, New York University, defeated Alexander, 5 to 2; Lincoln, 5 to 4; Ridgway, 5 to 1, and Berz, 5 to 3.

Alexander H. Mehlman, New York University, defeated Alexander, 5 to 3; Ridgway, 5 to 2; Fregosi, 5 to 2, and Hanway, 5 to 1.

Jose R. De Capriles, New York University, defeated Alexander, 5 to 1; Lincoln, 5 to 3; Ridgway, 5 to 1; Berz, 5 to 3, and Hanway, 5 to 1.

Pemberton H. Lincoln, Yale University, defeated Melhman, 5 to 1.

Arthur J. Fregosi, New York A. C., defeated Zimet, 5 to 1.

Walter N. Alexander, Yale University; John A. Ridgway, Yale University, Lorain Berz, New York A. C., and John H. Hanway, New York A. C., lost all bouts.

PROVIDENCE NOW A POINT FROM TOP

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	9	4	4	53	32	22
Providence	10	1	7	48	37	21
Philadelphia	7	5	6	42	38	19
New Haven	6	2	8	30	43	14
Quebec	5	2	12	39	62	12

RESULT JAN. 12

Providence 2, New Haven 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13—By shutting out the New Haven Eagles, 2 to 0, here last night, the Providence Reds climbed to within one point of the Boston Bruin Cubs in the Canadian - American Hockey League standing. It was Providence's second-straight shutout.

Art Alexandre and Leo Murray contributed the two goals in the final period. Alexandre's was an unassisted effort, while Murray took a pass from Bob Trapp. The summary:

PROVIDENCE — NEW HAVEN
Harrington, Hart, Hiesperger, lw
rw, Kuhn, Collings, Picketts
Murray, Alexandre, Connor, c
c, Convey, Wilson, Burmister
Rivers, Taylor, McCully, rw
lw, Keating, Jackson, Paddon
Trapp, Lesieur, ld......rd, Regan, Pringle
Vail, McVicar, rd......ld, Speyer, Radley
Byrne, g..........g, Roberts

Score—Providence 2, New Haven 0. Goals—Alexandre, Murray for Providence. Assists—Trapp for Providence. Officials—A. G. Smith, Boston, and W. T. Halloran, Providence. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Boston 50, Conn. Aggies 25.
Eastern Kentucky 50, Louisville 25.
Evansville 32, Ball Teachers 35.
Florida 33, Georgia 32.
Mankato Teachers 46, Augustana 27.
Marquette 32, Michigan State 28.
Maryland 30, Drake 26.
Mass. State 48, Middlebury 31.
Mercer 37, Sewanee 29.
Nebraska Wesleyan 38, York 22.
River Falls T. 37, Eau Claire T. 24.
Texas Christian 24, North T. 20.
Virginia 42, Gallaudet 11.
Wake Forest 53, Erskine 30.
Western Union 32, Upper Iowa 27.
Wheaton 45, Elmhurst 36.
Wichita 47, Falls 32.

FOURSOME THREE DOWN TO PAR

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 13 (AP)—A foursome composed of Mrs. Donald Parson of Youngstown, Ohio, Mrs. J. D. Hathaway of Montreal, Mrs. H. G. Chatfield of Boston and Mrs. Gail Maxwell of Spring Lake, N. J., yesterday won the women's silver foils event, match play of the best ball of four partners against par. They finished three down to par.

CANADIAN SHARES NINTH PLACE

DORTMUND, Germany, Jan. 13 (AP)—Bill (Torchy) Pepen, Canadian entry in the Dortmund six-day bicycle race, and his German partner, Bernhard Stiebecke, finished in ninth place last night as the grind ended. They were four laps behind the German winners, Adolf Echoen and Paul Buschenhagen.

Professional Squash Racquets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—John L. (Jack) Summers, coach at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1929, and instructor at the Union Boat Club, Boston, for 11 years before that, advanced to the third round of the United States professional squash racquets championship at the Penn Athletic Club yesterday without playing, drawing a first-round bye and given his second-round match through the default of Peter Smith of the Racquet and Tennis Club, New York. Summers is defending the championship title.

Walter Kinsella, veteran New York player, won his first-round match from Steve Gregor of the River Club, but was stopped in the second round by John Skillman of Princeton University, 15—11, 10—15, 10—15, 15—10, 15—9.

Wallace F. Johnson, University of Pennsylvania tennis coach and former United States Davis Cup player, lost in the first round of play yesterday to Jack O'Donnell of the Downtown Athletic Club of New York, 16—13, 17—14, 15—11.

John Smith, youthful Penn A. C. assistant coach, scored an upset when he eliminated Rowland Dufton of the New York Athletic Club, 14—18, 12—15, 15—12, 17—14, 17—16. Smith was put out in the next round, however, by E. O. Stapleton of the Boston Athletic Association, 15—5, 18—16, 9—15, 15—10.

James Tully, Merion Cricket Club; George Cummings, University Club, New York; Daniel Martella of the Wilmington Country Club, and Leif Nordlie of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough, N. Y., were among those advancing to the third round yesterday. The summary:

PROFESSIONAL SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Walter Kinsella, Fraternity Club, New York, defeated Steve Gregor, River Club, New York, 11—15, 13—15, 15—8, 15—8, 15—12.

John Skillman, Princeton University, defeated H. S. McGrath, Ardsley Club, 18—16, 12—15, 15—8, 15—8.

Frank Ward, City A. C., New York, and James Burns Jr., Rockaway Hunt Club, defaulted.

Jack O'Donnell, Downtown A. C., New York, defeated Wallace Johnson, University of Pennsylvania, 16—13, 17—14, 15—11.

E. O. Stapleton, Boston A. A., defeated Tom Doyle, Germantown Cricket Club, 15—12, 15—10, 15—13.

John Smith, Penn A. C., defeated Roland Dufton, New York A. C., 14—18, 12—15, 15—12, 17—14, 17—16.

Daniel Martella, Wilmington, Del., defeated John Tully, Philadelphia Country Club, 15—9, 15—7, 15—7.

Edgar Patten, Union Boat Club, Boston, defeated James Doherty, Merion Cricket Club, 10—15, 15—5, 14—16, 15—11, 15—10.

Leif Nordlie, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, defeated James Reid, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 15—11, 15—5, 11—15, 15—12.

Harry Goodheart, Baltimore A. C., defeated Lester Cummings, Greenwich C. C., 15—6, 14—16, 15—10, 17—14.

George Cummings, University Club, New York, won from Allen Cummings, City A. C., New York, by default.

Second Round

John L. (Jack) Summers, M. I. T., won from Peter Smith, Racquet and Tennis Club, New York, by default.

Skillman defeated Kinsella, 15—11, 10—15, 10—15, 15—10, 15—9.

Stapleton defeated John Smith, 15—5, 18—16, 9—15, 15—10.

Martella defeated Patten, 15—13, 15—11, 15—3.

Nordlie defeated Goodheart, 13—15, 15—8, 15—9, 15—8.

George Cummings defeated Edward Faulkner, Penn A. C., 9—15, 15—5, 15—7, 15—11.

James Tully, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Walter Knox, Atlantic City, 15—8, 15—12, 15—6.

MANGRUM FIRST BY TWO STROKES

AGUA CALIENTE, Mexico, Jan. 13 (AP)—Ray Mangrum, steadying after a bad seven on the first hole, a par-five, finished the second round of the $7500 Agua Caliente open golf tourney yesterday with a card of 72, even par, for a two-day total of 141 and a lead of two strokes over the field. While the 22-year-old professional from Waco, Texas, was making that fine display, two other youngsters put the veterans in eclipse, Paul Runyon, 24, from White Plains, N. Y., matched Mangrum's first-day score of 69 on his second round and jumped into second place with 143. A stroke behind him with 144 was Archie Hambrick, 23-year-old Zanesville, Ohio, professional.

FAVORITES BEATEN AT MIAMI

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 13 (AP)—Herman Rama of the Fresh Meadow Country Club, Long Island, N. Y., and Walter R. Bourne of Princeton, N. J., upset pre-tournament predictions yesterday and defeated Cyril Walker of New York and John Golden of Noroton, Conn., 5 and 4, in the annual professional team tournament of the Miami Country Club. Walker, former United States open champion, and Golden, a money golfer of note, were the favorites to win the title. Ralph Stonehouse of Indianapolis and Earl Howell of Miami defeated Ralph's brother, Russell Stonehouse, and Frank Doonan of Philadelphia, 3 and 2, in another match that drew a gallery yesterday.

POUGHKEEPSIE REGATTA IS OFF

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association yesterday voted unanimously not to hold the annual Poughkeepsie championship regatta, for economic reasons. They agreed to resume the regatta in 1934, however, according to a brief announcement from the office of Maxwell Stevenson, chairman of the board of stewards. The year's "moratorium" in championship college rowing was voted, after a lengthy session, by the representatives of Cornell, Columbia, Navy, Pennsylvania and Syracuse.

BILLIARD MATCH POSTPONED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The opening of the national three-cushion amateur billiards championship at the New York Athletic Club, was postponed a day when the players in the opening match discovered that in a recent renovation of the table used, new cushions, which they claimed were not according to regulation, were substituted for the former cushions. So the play was put over to this evening, with two games scheduled.

SEA GULLS GIVEN CLEAN SLATE

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Atlantic City Sea Gulls, United States amateur hockey champions, yesterday were given a clean bill of amateur health by the Amateur Athletic Union after an investigation by the middle Atlantic section of the A. A. U. The team recently was blacklisted by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, the Ontario Association and the New England A. A. U. on the ground that members of the team had been recruited from Canadian and New England clubs.

PONZI HOLDS LEAD

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia held the lead today in his pocket-billiard match with Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland. The total scores are: Ponzi 1000, Rudolph 976. Ponzi went into the lead last night when he won the eighth block of the match, 164 to 101. He had a high run of 64 and ran out in 19 innings. Rudolph's best was 22.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Brown 22, Springfield 13.

COUGARS CAGE TEAM STRONG

Host of Fine Veterans Back at Washington State for 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash., Jan. 13—With a host of fine veterans to set the pace, the State College of Washington faces a bright outlook in the basketball championship campaign of the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference. Many critics rate the Cougars as the probable winners of the 1933 title race and others rank Washington State as a powerful contender for the honors held by the University of Washington for the last five years.

For three years under the direction of Coach John B. Friel '23, State College graduate and former Cougar hoop star, the Washington State quintet has been hammering at the championship door. Each season the Cougars have finished second. Last year Washington State led the Conference throughout the season only to lose out to Washington in the final game of the schedule.

Four lettermen and one sophomore compose the starting lineup that Coach Friel has been using in early season non-Conference games and the same combination is likely to be the regular team in the Conference competition. In the warm-up games the Cougars have shown a strong game with a string of impressive victories. Against Whitman College, the Washington State five hit its best form with a 72-to-20 victory.

H. S. Gordon '33, center; J. R. Cross '33 and R. F. Johnson '35, forwards; R. O. Scott '34 and K. H. Wills '33, guards, compose the first team combination that has been seeing duty in the early games.

For alternate assignments Coach Friel has C. H. Lippert '33, center; R. W. Rogers '34 and L. C. Sonedecker '34, forwards; and C. R. Graham, '33 and Philip Schmitt '34, guards.

Gordon, captain of the Cougars, is the key man of the scheme of play. Around the towering center are built all the hopes of Coach Friel's title chances. For two years Gordon has reigned as the leading individual scorer of the Northern Division and jointly holds the all-time scoring record.

For the relief positions, the Cougars have ample strength. All are veterans and are proven in Conference play. While Lippert saw little action last year as Gordon played through game after game without substitution, the sub center is a capable pivot man as shown in practice and the few times that he has been in actual play.

Other members of the squad are E. D. Rosentangle '35, A. L. Cleveland '35 and C. H. Hulsey '35, forwards, and Arthur Driver '35 and T. W. Collins Jr. 34, guards.

Washington State opened its Conference season against Oregon State here Jan. 6 and 7. The Cougars lost the first game, 25 to 22, but came back and won the second, 27 to 20.

What is figured to be the outstanding series of the Northern Division pennant race is the Washington-Washington State competition. The Cougars will journey to Seattle for the first contests, Feb. 10 and 11, while the Huskies will come to Pullman Feb. 17 and 18.

LYNCH BESTS MILLER, 5 AND 4

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 13 (AP)—Art Lynch, Mamaroneck, N. Y., veteran, defeated 17-year-old Garfield Miller Jr. of Miami, 5 and 4, yesterday, to win the 1933 championship of the Miami Biltmore invitation amateur golf tournament. Lynch played a consistently steady game, showing 41—39—38 for the three completed nine-hole rounds, while Miller lost his putting touch and had a 27-hole card of 42—41—39. Wednesday Miller dethroned the defending champion, Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., with a spectacular 1-up victory in the semifinals, while Lynch advanced by defeating Don Soccoli, New Britain, Conn., veteran, by the same score. In an earlier round, Miller also defeated Celest Durand Jr. of Brooklyn, a pre-tournament favorite, in a 20-hole struggle.

UNITED STATES LEADS, 5 TO 3

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 13 (AP)—The United States today won all three of the matches contested in the tennis series with Australia to take a lead of 5 to 3 with one more day to play. Wilmer L. Allison Jr., indisposed, conceded his match to John C. (Jack) Crawford. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon champion, defeated Australia's No. 2 star, H. O. Hopman, 6—3, 6—3, Keith Gledhill won from Adrian Quist, 6—4, 7—5, and Allison and John W. Van Ryn, Davis Cup doubles pair, defeated Quist and Vivian McGrath, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS KANSAS CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13—St. Louis battered a rugged Kansas City defense to win a 3-to-2 victory from the pace setters of the American Hockey Association here last night. The victory puts the Flyers within three games of the Pla-Mors.

Paul-Boncour Typifies Jacobins

France's Veteran Advocate at Geneva Defends Arms in Cause of Peace

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

M. Joseph Paul-Boncour is now one of the oldest "regulars" at Geneva. For the past eight years he has constantly been present at the deliberations of the League of Nations. If, then, recent events have brought him more conspicuously to the front of the international scene, it is as one who has had a long training in international negotiations that he should be regarded.

Whatever be the fate of his plan as brought before the Disarmament Conference, he has a particular claim to attention in being responsible, on the French side, for the return of Germany to that conference. It was not easy to find a formula which, while satisfying Germany with the promise of equal military rights, would likewise satisfy France by making equality dependent on security. Doubtless the battle of words is nothing like so important as it is sometimes judged to be—it is the realities that count—but nevertheless, given the diplomatic mentality, it becomes necessary to find exactly the phrases which are acceptable to everybody and which appear to reconcile opposing demands.

Although in the early years M. Paul-Boncour was overshadowed by the prestige of M. Briand, he managed to obtain for himself a special place at Geneva. When in 1924 he accompanied M. Herriot to Geneva he had a particular task. To him had been intrusted the preparation of the famous protocol which linked together security, arbitration, and disarmament. His chief defended the project before the Assembly, but M. Paul-Boncour had many opportunities of employing his talent of advocate in this cause.

In private life he is an advocate; in public life he remains the advocate. He is a magnificent leader. Doubtless personal appearance counts for something, and it is impossible to forget M. Paul-Boncour when one has once seen him. With his fine features and his shock of white hair, he looks like one of those revolutionary orators made familiar by old prints. He has a rich eloquence which pours forth in long flowing sentences full of warmth and color. He does not disdain rhetorical effects which have been abandoned by most modern speakers. When he employs them they do not seem to be demoded, but are the genuine expression of an ardent and cultured intelligence.

His socialism—for nominally he belongs to the French Socialist Party—has been swallowed up in a vast internationalism. If I were asked to pick out the most typical modern representative of the old Jacobins—patriotic yet universalist—I should choose M. Paul-Boncour. He might well be a descendant of those fiery Frenchmen who first proclaimed the Rights of Man and while remaining Frenchmen, sought to impose their conceptions on Europe.

In the Preparatory Commission of Disarmament he worked for years discussing point after point and helping to draw up the general project. He has seen Ministers come and go while he has continued his mission. With M. Tardieu or with M. Herriot he carried on equally well, and after sponsoring the plan that was put forward by M. Tardieu, he sponsored the plan that was put forward by M. Herriot. With his ideas one is not necessarily in accord, for, curiously enough, this great advocate of peace insists, perhaps unduly, on the need of force; but of his ability and of his devotion there can be no doubt. And after all his appearance and his style of oratory do not belie him; he has not only the head and the manner of the old Jacobins, but he has also the ideology which would postulate the nation in arms for the defense of liberty and peace, in the true tradition of the Jacobins.

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THE HOME FORUM

Storm Over Middlebrook

SEA GULLS came up the valley past Middlebrook today, white, fluttering specks against the dark winter hills. Sometimes they came in vast, churning clouds, sometimes in a long, thin line, sometimes in little bands of two or three—all seeking the protection of friendly inland fields and cozy hedgerows. For when the sea gulls come up our valley, we know that a storm will follow soon.

The last of the gulls were still beating up the valley when a sou'wester swept down upon us, almost without a sound of warning, almost without a preliminary puff of wind. Straight off the open sea it came, off the open Pacific; and from the top of our hill, where we climbed up to take a good look at it, we could feel little specks of spray traveling on the wind and tasting salty on our lips. The tardy gulls sailed down the wind with the spray, wings spread out straight and motionless; but when they tried to turn across it, to reach the sheltering fir woods, even their great strength was hardly enough. Down they would drive, hard down below us; and then soar up again, high above the hilltop, caught in some vagrant current off the land, sometimes gaining a little distance, sometimes blown far over to the east, but always yielding as little as they could, always taking advantage of every lull to beat up toward the forest.

When a sou'wester blows in from the sea, the whole world seems to be racing before it, flowing around the base of our hill. The woods seem to be scurrying inland with the gulls, and the sea follows as far as it can with breakers that boom up on the rocky shore and throw pinnacles of spray high into the air. Further out in the Straits, we can see the white horses galloping merrily against the black horizon. And the wind roars round us with the mingled sound of swaying trees, of rain hammering against hard rock, of breakers on the shore, until we cannot hear ourselves speak, we can hardly stand against it and we are glad to run for shelter, too.

But we do not go indoors. To the surprise and incredulity of our country neighbors, we like a storm at Middlebrook. We like to feel the wind in our faces and smell its heavy load of sea salt, its tang of fir woods and that unmistakable touch of wet, black leaf mold. We like to feel the mild rain, too, and the soft sod underfoot, and see how the countryside holds its own against the winter's fiercest gale.

* * *

Observe, then, how the great firs meet this challenge, how their whole trunks, from mighty butt to slender tip, give before the wind at every inch, humoring it, bending further and yet further before its strongest gusts — bending, yielding, but never breaking. See how their great branches rise and fall like huge arms that wave billowing dark sleeves against the sky—how they move in easy, swaying undulations, with the smoothness and rhythm of a sea wave, never in angry jerks, which would soon snap them off at the trunk.

The firs don't seem to mind the gale. The noise of wind through their branches sounds to us less like a groan of despair than a roar of defiance; for, though those swaying arms may bend before the wind, always they sweep back with the irresistible force of living wood, hardened by three centuries of growth and storms innumerable. Tomorrow our fields will be strewn with little tufts of fir needles, but the big trees can spare them. In the spring they will be replaced tenfold.

The oaks, with no load of leaves to carry, nothing but their bare branches to hold against the wind, seem to enjoy it. The creak of that giant at the end of our lawn sounds rather like an ancient laugh—the laugh of a rugged fellow who has jeered at such gales as this for five centuries. The creaking butt of the oak laughs and the fine tangle of its outer branches wave wildly against the scudding clouds, like thin fingers clutching at the wind as it passes.

Our little evergreens that we planted in the rock garden half a dozen years ago fare worse, for they lack the old trees' experience, and the far-flung roots which anchor them deep into the soil, the familiar soil which has nursed them since they were tiny seeds and acorns. Our little trees have yet to thrust their roots down into the deepest cracks and crannies of the rocks; and, as they bend almost double before the wind, we do what we can for them. We tie them with ropes to pegs in the ground and tramp the earth down hard about their little trunks.

* * *

There are other things of importance to be done if Middlebrook is to weather this gale. We have to look first to our drainage system, for the rain has started now and comes down slantwise, bouncing off the rocks, splashing into our lily pool with a steady gurgle. Our drainage system is supposed to carry all the rain off our rock garden, without flooding the paths and deluging our lawn and perennial border. But, as an engineering feat, it is not a complete success. The dozen concrete drain tiles which we placed so skillfully to catch the converging flood from the rocks are always becoming choked with oak leaves that blow up, on a day like this, apparently from nowhere, and invariably seek out drain tiles for shelter. Whenever we forget to clear them out, our drainage system fails us utterly, makes a little lake on our lawn and turns our perennial border into an oozing stretch of mud. One day we found our largest red-and-white goldfish contentedly swimming among the stumps of the last chrysanthemums, whither he had been borne on the rising flood.

And what mighty rivers dash down our rockery, if one has the imagination to see them! What angry torrents, a full six inches wide, what rapids where the river flows among the saxifrages, what falls where it thunders down two feet at least from the gentians to the bed of arabis! Many a log jam of oak twigs piles up in our water courses, diverting them into new channels, continually upsetting our best engineering calculations. Many a vagrant oak leaf is carried downstream to clog up our drainage system again.

It all means hard work for us, for the little girl from next door and her brother, who love to paddle about the running water in their gum boots. The little girl and I clear away the log jams, open up the water courses, keep the drainage system working somehow, but the little boy is really not a great help. His rain coat belonged to his sister two years ago. It drags along the ground and the arms trail almost a foot below his hands, so that his movements are uncertain and his aim not very accurate. Usually his only contribution is to slosh with his gum boots across some channel that we have just cleared, closing it again and causing a disastrous flood further up the river.

But he can ride, and this is the best kind of riding weather. The old oak tree which hugs the rocks, its mossy bowl almost parallel with the ground, gallops at its best clip when a gale is raging. It will carry all three of us with ease and with a soft, rhythmic cadence such as you will never find in a horse. Down the wind we gallop, fast and faster, over many a rushing torrent, across black mountain lakes, up to the highest peaks and down again, borne by the old oak and his friend, the southwest wind.

So all night the storm shrieks and whistles over Middlebrook, but in the morning goes its way. Not a breath stirs among the firs and oak trees and from the east, through a break in the clouds, the dawn comes, smiling. Then a sudden ray of color darts across the fields, lights up the little white houses on the hill, glints on Farmer Pudbury's silo as if it were an ancient donjon tower. High above the tops of the tallest firs, a gull floats lazily back toward the sea and for a second his breast turns to a warm orange tint as the sun catches it, before he is lost in the bank of gray cloud beyond.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
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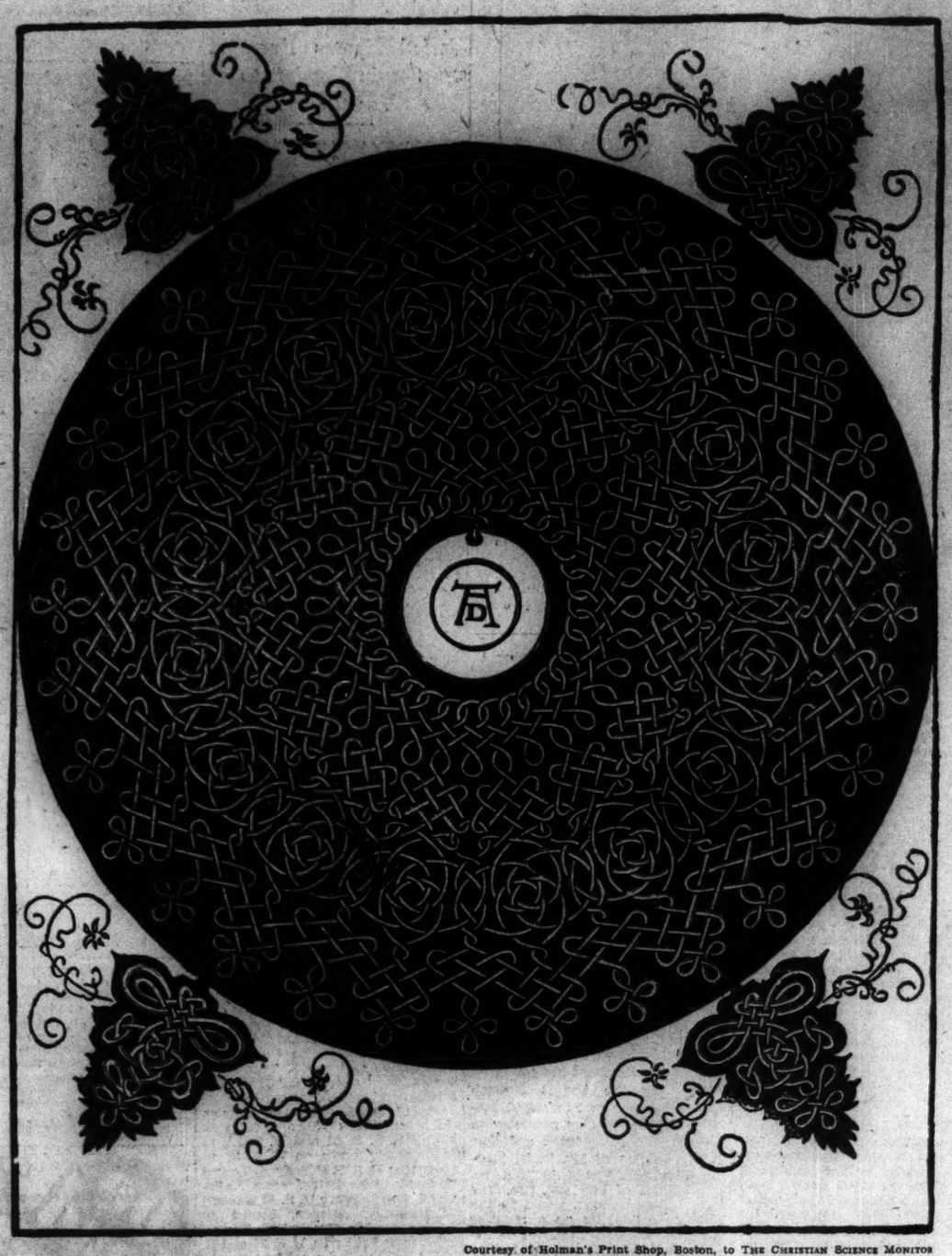

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The Third in a Series of Six Knots: After a Woodcut by Albrecht Dürer

THE fascination of elaborate themes, carried out in intricate detail, may be discovered in the above "Knot," by Dürer, one of six which he performed during his sojourn in Italy about 1507. The same painstaking industry and delight in developing patterns is also found in the work of Leonardo da Vinci. But examples of this sort are not limited to art. Brahms evinces such an interest in intricate themes in some of his music. And this detailed treatment holds a certain attraction, if only for its mechanical perfection.

Authorities credit Dürer with having performed the "Knots" during his second journey to Italy, because of their exact resemblance to those engraved in the Academy of da Vinci and because all his woodcuts of this period were printed on Italian paper. Although only five of the Academy designs are described, it is probable that the model for one of the German artist's "Knots" has since been lost.

Dürer has departed slightly from the originals in his copies. They are printed with wood, whereas the former were copper engravings. He also extended his black backgound beyond his pattern, whereas the cords of da Vinci's designs formed the outside edges. The streamers in the corners are also additions of Dürer's. But he omitted the inscriptions found in the earlier series.

The designs may have been originally intended as models for embroidery, or merely as exercises. The small knot, attaching the monogrammed shield to the rest of the "Knot," has presumably nothing to do with the pattern itself. This part of the design was altered in some cases by Dürer, and did not contain his monogram until later editions. If enough patience is exercised, one may begin at any point in the pattern and, by following carefully all the intricate turnings and twistings, reach in time the point from which he started.

This series of knots is little known among Dürer's works, though it has decided charm, and serves to show the artist's love for design which led him to copy the earlier patterns presumably for practice in the performance of decorative detail.

Bendemeer

There's a bower of roses by Bendemeer's stream,
And the nightingale sings round it all the day long;
In the time of my childhood 'twas like a sweet dream,
To sit in the roses and hear the bird's song.

That bower and its music I never forget,
But oft when alone, in the bloom of the year,
I think—is the nightingale singing there yet?
Are the roses still bright by the calm Bendemeer?

No, the roses soon wither'd that hung o'er the wave,
But some blossoms were gather'd while freshly they shone,
And a dew was distill'd from their flowers, that gave
All the fragrance of summer, when summer was gone.

Thus memory draws from delight, ere it dies,
An essence that breathes of it many a year;
Thus bright to my soul, as 'twas then to my eyes,
Is that bower on the banks of the calm Bendemeer!

—From "Lalla Rookh," by THOMAS MOORE. "Poems."

Éducation et Émancipation

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON a dit que l'éducation a marché plus vite que l'émancipation, et que si les grands problèmes de notre époque ne sont pas encore résolus, il faut l'attribuer au manque d'émancipation plutôt qu'au manque d'instruction. Cette analyse de la situation actuelle implique une distinction importante et logique, et la plupart des penseurs admettront qu'en effet, l'éducation telle qu'on la comprend en général, n'apporte pas nécessairement l'émancipation ou la liberté. Comme le remarquait déjà un auteur athénien, ceux qui ont une préparation purement académique négligent parfois de cultiver leurs qualités morales au même degré que leurs facultés intellectuelles.

Une grande éducatrice, une émancipatrice remarquable—Mary Baker Eddy—exprima ce fait de la manière la plus concise et la plus pratique lorsqu'elle écrivit à la page 226 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Les estropiés, les sourds, les muets, les aveugles, les malades, les sensuels, les pécheurs, je désirais les délivrer tous de l'esclavage de leurs propres croyances et des systèmes d'éducation des Pharaons qui, aujourd'hui comme autrefois, retiennent les enfants d'Israël en servitude." Ce désir, cette aspiration généreuse, conduisit Mrs. Eddy à la découverte de la Science Chrétienne, le grand et parfait système d'éducation inspiré par Dieu ou l'Entendement. Au même paragraphe, Mrs. Eddy ajoute: "Je poussai en avant soutenue par la foi en Dieu, m'en rapportant à la Vérité, la puissante libératrice, pour être guidée jusqu'à la terre promise de la Science Chrétienne, où tombent les chaines et où les droits de l'homme sont pleinement compris et reconnus."

A ceux qui l'étudient, la Science Chrétienne donne un idéal pratique de vie et de liberté que toute personne sincère peut utiliser avec joie, librement et complètement,—qu'elle soit riche ou pauvre, qu'elle possède ou non une culture universitaire. Etant scientifique, cette Science fournit une méhode définie qui, basée sur le Principe divin, donne par conséquent des résultats infaillibles. La Science Chrétienne conduit ses adhérents à suivre d'une manière pratique et progressive les traces de Christ Jésus. Elle les met à même de pratiquer la vérité au sujet de laquelle Jésus disait: "Vous connaîtrez la vérité et la vérité vous affranchira."

L'éducation la plus élevée tend à ce que les hommes perçoivent, apprécient et démontrent la vérité; et cette démonstration les délivre de tout ce qui n'est ni vrai, ni semblable au bien. Une éducation de ce genre est une véritable émancipation, car elle fait tomber les entraves et les limites d'un sens erroné concernant l'être et l'entourage. Les parents désirent que leurs enfants soient bien dirigés, qu'ils se fortifient et se développent. Il importe donc fort que les plans faits en vue de leur éducation soient de nature à leur assurer la liberté et l'émancipation.

L'école qui cherche plus ou moins ouvertement à procurer à ses élèves un ascendant personnel sur leur prochain, que ce soit dans le domaine des sports, des études classiques, de la finance ou des distinctions sociales, ne peut pas même leur donner le minimum d'émancipation à laquelle on reconnaît toujours la culture véritable. La vraie éducation a pour but et pour fin de nous faire comprendre que nous sommes véritablement les enfants de Dieu, ce qui nous apporte la liberté; cette éducation augmente nos capacités et nous apprend à jouir de la vie harmonieuse et progressive qui est la manifestation du bien, et qui doit établir sur des fondements éternels la paix générale et la fraternité de tous les hommes.

L'instruction pure et simple n'arrive pas au niveau de la véritable éducation, et ne devrait jamais être confondue avec les méthodes ou les programmes éducatifs efficaces et complets. A elle seule, l'instruction ne pourra jamais être qu'une petite partie de la vraie éducation. Pouvoir citer des textes ou savoir argumenter correctement ne prouve pas qu'on ait perçu la vérité dont l'action se manifeste toujours par "la spiritualité et la félicité vécues" dont parle Mrs. Eddy à la page 264 de *Science et Santé;* et elle déclare que ce sont là "les seules évidences par lesquelles nous pouvons reconnaître l'existence véritable."

Bien que la culture universitaire ait sa raison d'être et concoure à des fins utiles, il faut que l'éducation véritable prenne plus d'ampleur, que sa portée et son activité s'élargissent afin de répondre à tous les besoins humains. Les livres de texte de la Science Chrétienne: la Bible et *Science et Santé*, mettent cette perle —l'émancipation—à la portée de tous ceux qui désirent connaître puis aimer Dieu et l'homme de la façon juste.

Les périodiques de la Science Chrétienne, *The Christian Science Journal* et la *Christian Science Sentinel*, présentent la démonstration pratique de la vérité telle que la comprennent ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne. Le journal quotidien international, *The Christian Science Monitor*, en élargissant les vues de ses lecteurs, étend le cercle de leurs intérêts et de leurs sympathies.

Tous les disciples fidèles, qui démontrent la Science Chrétienne d'une manière progressive participent au grand mouvement éducatif dont le but est d'élever, de guérir et de sauver l'humanité, jusqu'à ce que tôt ou tard, la terre soit "remplie de la connaissance de l'Eternel, comme le fond de la mer est rempli par les eaux qui le couvrent."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Preparing for a Pilgrimage

There is every year a new stirring of this goodly Oriental city in the days before the Haj; so many strangers are passing in the bazaars, of outlandish speech and clothing from far provinces. The more part are of Asia Minor, many of them bearing overgreat white turbans that might weigh more than their heads: the most are poor folk of a solemn countenance, which wander in the streets seeking the bakers' stalls, and I saw that many of the Damascenes could answer them in their own language. The town is moved in the departure of the great Pilgrimage of the Religion and again at the homecoming, which is made a public spectacle; almost every Moslem household has some one of their kindred in the caravan.

In the markets there is much taking up in haste of wares for the road. The tent-makers are most busy in their street, overlooking and renewing the old canvas of hundreds of tents, of tilts and the curtains for litters; the curriers in their bazaar are selling apace the water-skins and leathern buckets and saddle-bottes, *matara* or *zemzemieh;* the carpenters' craft are labouring in all haste for the Haj, the most of them mending litter-frames.—CHARLES M. DOUGHTY, in "Travels in Arabia Deserta." (New York: Boni & Liveright. London: Jonathan Cape.)

Midwinter Morning

Silently, throughout the night,
The velvet-slippered snowflakes
Danced like sprites across the earth,
And morning shows a regal world—
Ermine robed, and coroneted
With dazzling icicles.
The rising sun, with questing fingers,
Touches each glistening pendant gem
To diamond brightness,
And the universe becomes
A wondrous crystal maze—
Cold, clear and white.
As if to warm the crisp, clean air,
A cardinal flashes to a leafless bough—
A living, feathered flame!

WINNIE LYNCH ROCKETT.

Education and Emancipation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS been said that education has traveled faster than emancipation, and that the great problems of the age in which we live remain unsolved not because of lack of education, but because of lack of emancipation. Such an analysis of the present situation makes an important and relevant distinction, implied in the statement, which most thinkers will accept, namely, that education, as commonly understood, does not necessarily bring to the educated emancipation or freedom. The merely academically trained person has not always, as an Athenian writer expressed it, cultivated his manhood as well as his intellect.

A great educator and emancipator, Mary Baker Eddy, has put this fact very tersely and practically in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says (p. 226): "The lame, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the sick, the sensual, the sinner, I wished to save from the slavery of their own beliefs and from the educational systems of the Pharaohs, who to-day, as of yore, hold the children of Israel in bondage." It was this unselfed desire and yearning that led Mrs. Eddy to the discovery of Christian Science, the great and perfect educational system inspired by God, or Mind. In the same paragraph Mrs. Eddy adds, "I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged."

Christian Science furnishes its students with a practical ideal of life and freedom which every honest individual, rich or poor, college trained or otherwise, can freely and fully utilize and enjoy. Being scientific, it supplies a definite method which rests upon divine Principle, and which is therefore certain in its results. It leads its adherents practically and progressively to follow in the footsteps of Christ Jesus. It enables them to practice the truth to which Jesus alluded when he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The highest education leads men to the perception, appreciation, and demonstration of the truth, demonstration which brings deliverance from all that is untrue, all that is unlike good. Such education is true emancipation, for it strikes off the fetters and limitations of a false sense of being and of environment. Parents desire that their children shall be rightly guided, strengthened, and developed. How important, then, that the education outlined for them shall be such as to assure their freedom and emancipation!

A school that has as its aim for the pupils some thinly disguised form of personal ascendancy over others, be it athletic, academic, financial, or social, cannot yield a modicum of emancipation which is the hall mark of all true learning. The aim and end of true education is to make one understand the true sonship with God which brings freedom; and such education quickens the capacity to enjoy the progressive and harmonious life which is good made manifest, and which is destined to establish universal peace and brotherhood among men on everlasting foundations.

An approximation to the standard of true education—mere instruction—should never be confused with any complete and efficient educational process or method. At best it can be only a small part of true education. The ability to quote or to argue correctly is no proof that the truth has been perceived, the truth whose activity is always manifested in "spiritual living and blessedness," which Mrs. Eddy declares (Science and Health, p. 264), "are the only evidences, by which we can recognize true existence."

While academic education has its place and serves a useful purpose, the scope and activity of true education need to be broadened if they are to cover all the needs of human existence. The textbooks of Christian Science—the Bible and Science and Health—place this pearl of emancipation within reach of everyone who desires to know and love God and man aright.

The Christian Science periodicals, *The Christian Science Journal* and the *Christian Science Sentinel*, show the practical demonstration of the truth as it is understood by students of Christian Science. The international daily newspaper, *The Christian Science Monitor*, broadens the outlook of the reader and enlarges his interests and sympathies.

As each student is faithful and progressive in his demonstration of Christian Science, he participates in a great educational movement organized for the uplifting, healing, and redeeming of humanity, and, eventually, "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Glimmerglass

An exclamation of surprise broke from the lips of Deerslayer, an exclamation that was low and guardedly made, however, for his habits were much more thoughtful and regulated than those of the reckless Hurry, when, on reaching the margin of the lake, he beheld the view that unexpectedly met his gaze. It was, in truth, sufficiently striking to merit a brief description. On a level with the point lay a broad sheet of water, so placid and limpid that it resembled a bed of the pure mountain atmosphere, compressed into a setting of hills and woods. Its length was about three leagues, while its breadth was irregular, expanding to half a league, or even more, opposite to the point, and contracting to less than half that distance, more to the southward. Of course, its margin was irregular, being indented by bays, and broken by many projecting, low points. At its northern, or nearest end, it was bounded by an isolated mountain, lower land falling off east and west, gracefully relieving the sweep of the outline. Still the character of the country was mountainous; high hills, or low mountains, rising abruptly from the water, on quite nine-tenths of its circuit. The exceptions, indeed, only served a little to vary the scene; and even beyond the parts of the shore that were comparatively low, the background was high, though more distant.

But the most striking peculiarities of the scene were its solemn solitude and sweet repose. On all sides, wherever the eye turned, nothing met it but the mirror-like surface of the lake, the placid view of heaven, and the dense setting of woods. So rich and fleecy were the outlines of the forest, that scarce an opening could be seen, the whole visible earth, from the rounded mountain-top to the water's edge, presenting one unvaried hue of unbroken verdure. As if vegetation were not satisfied with a triumph so complete, the trees overhung the lake itself, shooting out towards the light; and there were miles along its eastern shore, where a boat might have pulled beneath the branches of dark Rembrandt-looking hemlocks, "quivering aspens," and melancholy pines. In a word, the hand of man had never yet defaced or deformed any part of this native scene, which lay bathed in the sunlight, a glorious picture of affluent forest grandeur, softened by the balminess of June, and relieved by the beautiful variety afforded by the presence of so broad an expanse of water.

"This is grand!—'t is solemn!—'t is an edication of itself, to look upon!" exclaimed Deerslayer, as he stood leaning on his rifle, and gazing to the right and left, above and beneath, in whichever direction his eye could wander; "not a tree disturbed even by a redskin hand, as I can discover, but everything left to the ordering of the Lord," . . .

Several times the men stopped paddling, and looked about them at the scene, as new glimpses opened from behind points, enabling them to see farther down the lake, or to get broader views of the wooded mountains. The only changes, however, were in the new forms of the hills, the varying curvature of the bays, and the wider reaches of the valley south; the whole earth apparently being clothed in a galadress of leaves.

"This is a sight to warm the heart," exclaimed Deerslayer, when they had thus stopped for the fourth or fifth time; "the lake seems made to let us get an insight into the noble forests; and land and water stand alike in the beauty of God's providence!" — J. FENIMORE COOPER, in "The Deerslayer."

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ITALIANS SEEK WAYS TO MEET OTTAWA ACCORD

British Trade Agreements Cost Italy $15,000,000 in Export Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME — Economic measures to counter the Ottawa agreement may be taken by the Italian Government. This was hinted by Signor Enzo Casalini, president of the National Export Institute, in Rome, at the meeting of the institution, which was attended by Signor Mussolini and other government authorities.

Signor Casalini said that as a result of the Ottawa agreements Italy expected a big drop in its exports to the British Empire—notably of preserved fruits to England, of rayon to Australia and New Zealand, of cotton and rayon in South Africa and of wool, motorcars and automobile tires in India. Altogether the Ottawa agreements are believed to affect Italian exports to the markets of the British Empire to an extent of more than 300,000,000 lire ($15,000,000).

This calculation is independent of the potential damage to Italian exports to these markets in the future. It is cited that with the adoption of unlimited preferences the Italian export trade would constantly be theatened by the possibility of fresh obstacles.

Another phenomenon connected with the preferential customs of the British Empire is the extension of preferences to certain important raw materials, such as copper, which would have the effect of creating fresh privileges and monopolies. Ottawa, therefore, is considered to have given the coup de grace to the most-favored-nation clause. If it is true that facilities between the Mother Country, the Dominions and the Colonies have always been considered exceptions to the clause, nevertheless these facilities have hitherto had a much more limited scope.

In these circumstances, Signor Casalini declared, the Italian exporter asks himself whether in face of provisions tending to hinder Italian commerce in so great a part of the world, certain defensive measures may not be desirable. This, he added, would be the more unpleasant because such measures would have to be applied against states with whom Italy has traditional friendship.

But, he concluded, in the hard struggle of economic rivalry now being waged in the world, Italy has learned that only when she has replied, even to friends also, in the Fascist manner has she obtained consideration for her legitimate interests.

Model Kitchens of Ancient Herculaneum Uncovered

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - ACME-P. & A.

UTENSILS OF A HOME RECENTLY EXCAVATED REVEAL ARTISTRY

Architectural Types of Houses Indicate High Cultural Level Reached by This Neighbor of Pompeii Which Was Completely Buried by Lava From Vesuvius in A. D. 79.

Even the name of Herculaneum was forgotten during the Middle Ages. The site of the city was discovered in 1719 and excavations brought to light the theater, forum and basilica, along with statuary and paintings. Recent explorations are showing other phases of ways of living of the Italian city.

Confidence Is Found Vital to Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

failed to bring out more than $85,000,000 in new notes, and these have failed to have any visible influence on money circulation.

It has been pointed out that a scarcity of anything usually makes its value increase, and that money is no exception. A dearth of money, it therefore is deduced, makes money more valuable—it can buy more. This means that commodity prices go down. By scarcity of money it must be remembered that is meant primarily a contraction or decrease in the amount of credit brought about by the calling and refusing of loans, and by a general decrease in the use of money.

The process involved in this price decline is called deflation, and is more often traced in this manner; curtailed buying power usually is a result of unemployment; unemployment comes with the price decline; and the price decline in turn is laid to the scarcity of money, linked with a contraction of credit.

In the present instance the contraction of credit is popularly called a "correction" of the preceding over-extension of credit expansion, which in like manner caused a movement in the opposite irection.

Bankers Start Stampede

In other words, in 1927 the bankers were allowing loans freely and money was plentiful. This over-expansion sent prices too high—so high that the bankers saw the necessity of protecting themselves against defaults and failures caused by the great weight of this credit superstructure. They called and refused loans, a large group of economists point out, and by thus decreasing the amount of money sent prices on the down grade so fast that the normal level was passed.

Probably the least realized and understood thing about the monetary system is that with only about $5,000,000,000 in the hands of the people, and only a total of about $9,450,000,000 in the country, including that held as free gold and as currency backing, there is $45,000,000,000 on deposit in the banks.

Banks have found through experience that in normal times they need to keep on hand in cash only about 10 per cent of their total deposits with which to meet demands. They have found that they can lend $10 for every $1 they have on deposit in cash. Though loans can be made in cash, the great majority simply involve the crediting of a certain amount to the account of the borrower, who carries on his business by check. This process multiplied many times in every bank shows how the deposits of $45,000,000,000 are built up from a comparatively few "real" dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Citizen next learn that there are several kinds of paper currency in use, as follows: Gold certificates, issued by the Government and backed 100 per cent by gold; silver certificates, issued by the Government and backed 100 per cent by coined silver; United States banknotes, issued by the Government and backed 50 per cent by gold; national banknotes, issued by national banks and backed by Government bonds and 5 per cent lawful money; Federal Reserve notes, backed by promissory and collateral notes of certain types and about 40 per cent gold.

Each Blames the Other

Mr. and Mrs. Citizen now begin to see what has been "lost," and where all the money "made" before the stock market break, has gone—it is the shrinkage between that basis $1 cash and $1 credit. It also may be understood why many say that the banks play a large part in determining the value of the nation's money, and hence commodity prices.

Who is hoarding money? The banks say industry will not borrow. Industry says the banks will not lend. Industry says the banks demand too much in return and put impossible restrictions upon loans. The banks say they must have ample security, and must maintain a strong liquid (cash) position in the face of current failures. There also is a feeling among bankers that if the federal budget is not balanced there may be a "flooding" of the market with new bonds.

It is apparent, however, that although much money is hoarded at home, there also is much idle cash in the banks. The banks are "strong," students of the situation point out, but in their strength leave industry weak. For example the banks, as reported by the Comptroller of the Currency, have piled up excess reserves—this is exclusive of deposits and of required reserves—of more than $475,000,000, an amount capable of supporting a credit structure of more than $4,750,000,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Citizen would like to see the nation pulled out of the doldrums. Restoration of confidence, prescribed by many as a panacea, is admitted to be an essential factor in recovery. A sudden increase in buying power would bring about the desired circulation of money, which would result in higher prices, higher wages, and "prosperity." But just how to restore this confidence is the problem, and specific plans offered by others are intended as answers.

Some Remedies Proposed

Expounders of the broader theories admit the inter-relation of such factors as controlled production, public works, taxes, war debts, conservation, unemployment relief, spending, the gold standard, branch banking, farm relief, and tariffs, but contend that these are but cogs in the great machine built upon the foundation of finances.

Technocracy, whose activities the Monitor recorded as early as Oct. 1, 1932, goes deeply into technological problems, but its conclusions as yet are not seriously taken in even radical economic groups.

But what do the people in general think? Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale University, would issue stamped scrip as a means of putting money immediately into circulation. The scrip, issued in lieu of money, would require the affixing of stamps at regular intervals, the cost of these stamps providing the incentive to pass on the scrip, and the proceeds from the sale of the stamps providing for its redemption. Variations of this plan have been widely proposed and used with varying success.

Looking toward the prevention of a similar breakdown in the future, Dr. Fisher advocates legislation to provide central control of credit and currency. He urges immediate "reflation" or inflation back to a normal level. He also has proposed pegging the monetary unit of value to average commodity price levels instead of to gold, and has suggested changing the weight of the gold dollar.

Mr. William Trufant Foster, Boston economist and author, urges that the Government step in as a borrower to get the idle dollars out of "cold storage." He further enumerates liberalization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, lowering of its interest rates and increase in funds for construction projects and promotion of slum clearance work as means of pumping capital into action.

Credit inflation to the amount of the deflation of the last three years, he declares, would automatically relieve all debtors—farmers, householders and corporations—of the "unjust and intolerable part of their debt burdens, heaped upon them by price inflation." Thus he favors inflation, to be arrested at a specified point—with the capital so engendered utilized in socially constructive projects.

Leaders for Sound Money

President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt both have declared for sound money. Mr. Hoover in particular objected specifically to the issuing of fiat or unsecured money, as proposed during the campaign, and denounced the Democratic plans for currency inflation.

Mr. Henry Ford, in his speech supporting President Hoover, said: "Congress has farmed out the national money system to private hands and should take back full control and give the United States a public service money system as opposed to a private profit system."

Mr. Stuart Chase, economist, proposes a managed currency. The financial system, Mr. Chase insists, failed to give support to the engineering structure. The purchasing power, he says, must be brought up to the ability to produce.

Dr. Thomas N. Carver, Harvard economist, includes in his plan for unemployment relief, action to stabilize credit and purchasing power.

Wider use of trade acceptances as a means of increasing the outstanding volume of commercial paper eligible for rediscount, and of expanding bank credit, is recommended by the executive committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. H. C. Cutting, California lawyer, economist, and author, proposes a change in the Federal Reserve Act giving the Federal Reserve Board power to define the security on which, and to prescribe the manner in which member banks may make loans or investments.

The views of Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, on plans for concentrated control, are expressed in his opposition to proposed legislation for Reserve Board control of price levels, and of bank reserves.

Confidence a Primary Need

The American Monetary Reform Association would organize a government board for the purpose of recommending to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of money needed from time to time, the printing of which would be entirely a government function.

Mr. Thorwald Siegfried, California publicist and economist, would change the present basis for advancing credit, by limiting the amount of credit money to the cost of goods, exclusive of anticipated profits. Prohibiting an advance of credit in excess of the actual cost of the goods, he says, would automatically guarantee that the volume of currency would not be inflated beyond the volume of goods seeking sale.

Mr. Silas H. Strawn, Chicago lawyer, and chairman of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, believes there is "plenty of money which the banks are ready, willing, and anxious to loan, but there are no borrowers." Restoration of confidence, he said, must come before an increased circulation of money can be expected, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. A stable, international monetary standard, he points out, is necessary to this restoration of confidence.

Would Make More Jobs

Prof. Paul H. Douglas, economist, of the University of Chicago, proposes to enhance the consumers' buying power by a liberal policy on unemployment relief, public works, slum clearance, electrification of rural districts and elimination of grade crossings. The inflation which would result, however, he says, should be halted and the government budget balanced by the time prices approached the level of 1929.

Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, cites a recent bureau resolution, as follows:

"We urge that the Act of 1834 be immediately amended so that the price of gold shall be increased to $30 per ounce for fine gold and that the redemption of all monetary units now in use in the United States shall be reduced to 16 grains to the dollar, to conform thereto; that all gold coinage immediately cease; that all American gold coins be reclaimed by the Treasury Department and converted into bars of convenient size and weight to be used for redemption and exchange purposes; that the index figure of the average commodity prices prevailing from 1920 to 1929 shall be adopted as the base for calculation at 100; and that it shall be the policy of the United States to establish and maintain the commodity price level at that point as near as is humanly possible."

Elimination of major uncertainties such as international debts and the federal budget, is necessary before confidence can be restored and business can be pushed off its dead level, according to Mr. Philip R. Clarke, president of the City National Bank & Trust Company, in Chicago.

"The financial machinery is here," he says, "the credit base is here, and all that is needed is to make them start functioning properly is to clear up all this uncertainty."

Stress Need of Confidence

Inflation of currency to increase money in circulation is "dangerous," insists Gen. Thomas S. Hammond, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, who declares that restoration of confidence is the first essential. He urges an increased buying of raw material, manufactured products and merchandise, and wider distribution, as the only safe way of putting money into circulation.

Confidence, based upon financially successful operations, according to Mr. Asahel Curtis, business man of Seattle, Wash., must precede increased credits. Though stored wealth, he says, is as valueless as the stored water in an irrigation system, "as well turn the irrigation water loose on the desert and expect it to produce farms as to turn the reservoirs of capital loose unregulated and expect it to produce prosperity."

Mr. Henry C. Lytton, Chicago merchant, believes inflation might temporarily raise prices, but that inevitably it would "lead to a panic." The best thing that can be done, he says, is prompt action by the Government in reducing expenditures by $1,000,000,000 a year, and balancing the budget.

Miss Jessamine G. Hoagland, advertising and public relations counsel in Chicago, would have everyone balance his personal budget. By putting his own house in order, Miss Hoagland says, everyone will help his neighbor, and thus the nation.

Urges Balanced Budget

Balancing the budget through drastic economy and increased taxation is the first step necessary in putting more money into circulation, in the opinion of Mr. E. B. MacNaughton, president of the First National Bank of Portland, Ore. The second step, he says, would be the placing of banking on a stronger basis, and the third step, "a sane attitude on the question of foreign debts and tariffs."

Mr. J. D. Loper, superintendent of schools at Phoenix, Ariz., believes that if the banks could find a way to extend a more liberal credit, business men would replenish their stocks, which in turn would stimulate the manufacturer and wholesaler. With increased production taking up the slack in employment, he says, purchasing power would be restored. A lack of confidence, however, he holds, is back of the whole trouble.

The failure of credit is the cause of the slump, according to Mr. Charles Albert Hawkins, president of the California Peach & Fig Growers Association. And credit, he says, has failed because the power to regulate it is in the hands of private interests, which manipulate it for profit, and control all worth-while industry.

The remedy, he points out, is to give the power to control the supply of credit in relation to the demand, to the Government, by establishing a new banking system.

Would Add to Basic Money

Mr. W. Mont Ferry, president of the American Silver Producers' Association, of Salt Lake City, Utah, thinks addition of silver to the monetary base would be the most certain and safest way to put and keep more money in circulation. Mr. Ferry believes that more basic money must be issued to correct the falling commodity level.

Mr. John Ballantyne, Detroit financier, says the causes which retard trade and stop the flow of currency are "greed and selfishness." He proposes universal "brotherliness" as a remedy.

Mr. Charles Nagel, St. Louis attorney and Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Cabinet of President Taft, says not currency inflation or artificial attempts to stimulate trade, but reëstablishment of confidence, is the first step toward the greater and more sustained circulation of money.

Mr. Alfred D. Danziger, New Orleans attorney, would print more money and put it into circulation, partly by increasing the wages of those employed on public and quasi-public works. He also thinks the regulations governing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and such agencies as the Home Loan Banks, should permit more latitude to effect wider usefulness.

Need to Clarify Situation

Uncertainty is keeping the credit machine from functioning properly, according to Mr. Charles Deb. Claiborne, New Orleans banker. A restoration of confidence in values and in the future, he said, must first be brought about.

Mrs. True Worthy White, social, political, and educational worker, of Boston, believes spending, establishment of credit for farmers at low rates of interest, expansion of public works, and new taxes will put the needed money into circulation. She holds that restoration of confidence, however, is first necessary, and that if there is to be inflation, it should be controlled.

Mr. Maurice Bergman, Boston attorney, says that not monetary expansion, but assurance to the debtor class that they may retain their homes and jobs, is needed first to put more money into circulation. Let capital, he says, suspend foreclosures and collections as its contribution to recovery. Now is the time for confidence, he adds,

MOTOR TRAVEL INTO FLORIDA FOUND GAINING

Varied Routes Present Scenic Wonders to Vacationists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The majority of travelers to Florida this winter will choose the automobile as the favorite means of transportation, according to estimates made by the Miami Motor Club.

Independence of this method of travel, improved automobiles and above all, excellent highways now leading south from all parts of the country, tend to make motoring the preferred mode of long-distance travel. Also, motoring is more economical, offers more diversified sight-seeing and enables travelers to have their own cars for use in Florida.

The entire eastern half of the United States is crossed by north and south paved highways, offering the motorist a choice of routes that vary in distance and in attractions to be found along the way. They may come one way and return another or change their plans at will. A brief outline of the main highways leading from the north to Miami has been prepared by Mr. W. H. Owen, manager of the Miami Motor Club.

United States highway numbers are followed in the majority of cases and simplify the routing for the driver. Beginning with U. S. No. 1 at Bangor, Maine, one may follow without change of number through Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Ga., and on to Miami.

An optional route from Petersburg, Va., will branch off here to U. S. 17-1 to Wilson, N. C.; U. S. 217 through Fayetteville to Florence, S. C.; U. S. 17 through Charleston, S. C., Savannah and Jacksonville, meeting U. S. 1 again leading to Miami.

Optional from Florence, S. C., goes over U. S. 76 to Sumter state No. 30, to Walterboro and U. S. 1 to Miami. This route offers a saving of some 40 miles, but is perhaps much less interesting.

Those interested in seeing historical landmarks will find much of interest on practically all routes through the South. From Wilmington, Del., and adjacent cities one may take U. S. 13 to Cape Charles, ferry to Norfolk, U. S. 17, through Wilmington, N. C., to Charleston, Jacksonville and south. This route is sometimes called the "Cradle-of-the-Nation" route.

From Green Bay, Wis., one may go via Milwaukee, Chicago and Kentland, Ill., U. S. 41 and U. S. 52, to Indianapolis, south on U. S. 31 to Louisville; U. S. 31W Hodgenville and U. S. 31 to Nashville. From Nashville he may choose U. S. 41 through Chattanooga, Atlanta, Macon to Lake City, Fla. An optional route leads from Nashville, U. S. 31 and U. S. 231, to Birmingham, Montgomery, Ala., and Marianna, Fla., then east on U. S. 90 to Lake City and Jacksonville and south on U. S. 1 to Miami.

From Detroit one may travel over U. S. 25, via Toledo, Lima, Dayton and Cincinnati, Lexington and Corbin, Ky., from whence there are optional routes, U. S. 25W to Knoxville, Tenn., U. S. 11 to Chattanooga and south on Route 41 as routed above.

Another optional route is to follow U. S. 25 east through Cumberland Gap to the mountain metropolis, Asheville, N. C., south on U. S. 25 to Augusta, Ga., then south on U. S. 1 to Miami. Cleveland, Ohio, and territory to the west can use U. S. 42 to Cincinnati and join route just outlined.

Cleveland has an optional route over U. S. 21 to Parkersburg and Charleston, W. Va., U. S. 60, to Gauley Bridge, U. S. 21, through Bluefield to Wytheville, Va., U. S. 121, through Statesville, Charlotte, N. C., U. S. 21 Chester and Columbia, S. C., thence U. S. 1 to Miami.

Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and near-by cities will find a very interesting route by taking their favorite road to Hagerstown, Md., then over U. S. 11, known as the Shenandoah Valley route, which abounds in historical and scenic interest, to Roanoke, Va.; U. S. 311 to Winston-Salem, state 90 to Statesville, U. S. 21 to Columbia, then U. S. 1 to Miami.

Shopping Creed To Test Buying

(Continued from Page 1)

true value in merchandise, and in asking manufacturers to agree upon some means of published standards for labeling and certification by which buyers could be assured of quality standards and true value for money spent on articles for the home.

"Our standards have slipped, and our sense of true values," declared Mrs. Sippel. "But now an awakening has come to all of us and we are again demanding quality. We have had the awakening and because we are the largest purchasing group of consumer merchandise it is up to us to do our share in maintaining standards in industry." She recommended the use of the National Standards Council label on goods judged by manufacturers to be a standard article.

Mrs. Sippel pointed out that the President's Research Committee said it would seem there is little likelihood of improving buying conditions in this country, except by the development of special organizations to promote consumer interest more effectively than can individuals. "Such a service organization is the National Standards Council," she said.

Agreement on Standards

"If the manufacturer can be made to see that the consumer really wants standard merchandise," she concluded, "it will be no great task for three or four or more manufacturers in any industry to get together and agree upon standards. The competitive nature of their group will help to insure the impartiality of the result. You, the home-makers, the 85 per cent consumer-buyers of America, can demand this, and the demand will be respected."

Along a similar line, the Public Welfare Department, headed by Miss Julia K. Jaffray, reported that it is conducting a campaign to have enacted in all the states uniform legislation to regulate prison industries in preparation for 1934 when the Hawes-Cooper Act which divests prison-made goods of their interstate character becomes effective.

Congress gave five years from the date of the passage of the law to states which were selling their prison products on the general markets to make the necessary reorganization in their prison industries. The law will become effective Jan. 19, 1934, but must be supplemented by proper state legislation before it will accomplish its purpose of protecting industry from the competition of products produced in prison.

The federation will work to have the Legislatures in more than 40 states, meeting in 1933, to pass legislation prohibiting the sale to the public of products of their prison industries and to subject prison-made goods coming in from other states to the same regulation as their own prison industries.

With millions of workers looking for employment, the federation holds, it is unfair to use tax-supported prisoners who receive little or no wage for their labor to compete with other industries and with free labor.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
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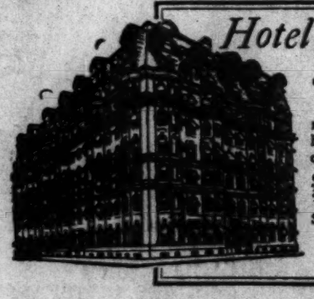

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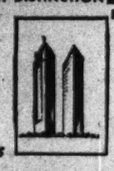

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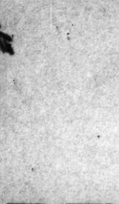
Travel



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1100 SUNNY OUTSIDE ROOMS—800 of them with private bath—luxuriously furnished deep soft beds—running ice water.

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EXCELLENT MEALS	MODERATE PRICES

Our Annex especially caters to women traveling alone. Private Auto Entrance to Hotel Lobby. Free Auto Buses meet all trains.

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Downtown—3 blocks from Christian Science church. Daily rates—$1.00 to $2.50. Monthly rates—$25.00 to $50.00. Popular price coffee shop and lunch room.

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Also Low Weekly and Monthly Rates

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For those desiring quiet, dignity, comfort, at *Most Reasonable Rates.*

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HOTEL LAGUNA

LAGUNA BEACH, CALIFORNIA

Comfort—Culture—Charm
Excellent Beach—Equable Climate
Every Room With Bath

Moderate rates for choice accommodations.

Ye Claremont Inn

on the campus of Pomona College, CLAREMONT, CALIF., for tourists desiring a quiet and homelike atmosphere. American or European Plan.

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DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel Reasonable Rates

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182 Rooms with Bath—Moderate Rates

NEW COFFEE SHOPPE RATES

Breakfast	25c	35c	50c
Luncheon	35c	50c	65c
Dinner	65c	85c	$1

See Also....

Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

SLIGHT NET CHANGES IN DULL MARKET

Price Movement Without Definite Direction, Holding Steady

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP) — The stock market today idly teeter-tottered through a dull session in which prices generally ranged either fractionally below or above their previous closing quotations.

Considerable attention was paid to passage by the House of Representatives of the farm allotment bill, but here, as in many other matters of financial interest, judgment was largely withheld. The farm bill still faces the test of Senate action and, if passed there, the decision of the President. In view of this necessary delay before enactment can be made, there was no great rush on the part of Wall Street to jump at conclusions.

Stocks drifted aimlessly in the late trading, moving irregularly higher. Most shares were within fractions of their previous closing prices.

U. S. Steel, Allied Chemical, American Telephone, du Pont and General Motors were down slightly, while Steel preferred lost nearly a point, and Loew's dropped more than that.

Goodyear, Union Pacific and Case were steady. Pennsylvania, American Can, Columbian Carbon and Corn Products were somewhat higher.

Transfers approximated 800,000 shares.

Buying Motor Shares

Some long-pull buying of motor shares was reported on the assumption that stronger units in the industry, with production costs cut substantially below a year ago, might make a moderate profit even on reduced volume of business.

Copper stocks were neglected, trade advices reporting some easing in foreign metal prices to 5.10 cents a pound while domestic business was light at the 5-cent level.

Call money renewed at 1 per cent.

The weekly Federal Reserve report showed a decrease of $38,522,000 in the system's holdings of government securities, the first important change since mid-August. At that time, the system slackened its purchases of Governments, feeling that its credit relaxation program had carried far enough, and recently with excess reserves of member banks mounting to new high levels, a wholesome banking condition had arisen which, in the opinion of Reserve officials, would permit of such liquidation.

Regardless of the cut in the system's holdings of Governments, excess reserve increased another $60,000,000, now being about $650,000,000 over legal requirements. This gain resulted from the return flow of $80,000,000 of currency from circulation and a gain of $25,000,000 in monetary gold stocks.

Sterling opened today at $3.34¼ for cables, off 1¼ cents. French francs dipped ¼ point to 3.90¼ cents, which was again under the gold point.

Bonds Make Little Progress

The bond market, apparently "top heavy" in some particulars, mulled about rather uneasily today, with the price averages making little or no progress.

There were several weak spots in the semispeculative groups, but the highest grade issues continued to follow a narrow range around their top levels for the last several months. Losses in a number of issues that have recently been fairly buoyant were generally attributed to profit-taking.

There were no material changes in either economic or political conditions.

Despite assurances that the Federal Reserve System intended to maintain its easy money policy, most United States Government long-term obligations sold off, with the Treasury 3s dropping half a point at one time.

Another influence in the federal section was the uncertainty regarding Treasury refinancing operations which must be decided upon soon. In some quarters it is thought the Government financial authorities may resort to a long-term bond issue.

Various domestic rail liens sagged fractions to a point or more, but trading volume also relaxed.

The utilities and industrials showed no great enthusiasm.

The foreign department was irregular. The Germans displayed reactionary tendencies, but British 5½s and French 7½s were in demand at higher prices, while improvement was shown by the Australians, Brazilians and Chileans.

DIVIDENDS

Owens-Illinois Glass Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16, and 50 cents on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 30.

Dennison Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of $4 on debentures stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20. The dividend was omitted on April 6, 1932, prior to which quarterly distributions of $2 were made.

Belding-Corticelli, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 14.

Loew's Boston Theatres declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 21.

Bullock Fund, Ltd., declared a quarterly dividend of 18 cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 14.

Eastern Theaters Ltd. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50c on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Jan. 31.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

	1932	1931
Nov net loss aft chgs	$251,076	$376,169
Eleven mos' net loss..	3,166,329	3,343,511

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

	1932	1931
Nov deficit af chgs...	$36,307	$34,547
Eleven mos' deficit aft charges	528,352	398,129

MEMPHIS & ST. LOUIS

	1932	1931
Nov net loss aft chgs	$267,093	$927,505
Eleven mos' net loss..	3,120,713	2,694,994

COTTON PRICES EASY

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Early advances in cotton were followed by reactions today under southern selling and scattered liquidation, promoted by action of the grain and stock markets. March contracts after advancing to 6.26 at the opening declined to 6.15, or 3 points net lower. The mid-afternoon market was within a point or two of the lowest at net declines of 1 to 5 points.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.13	Last Jan.12
9⅞	1⅝		Adams Express	1400	5	4⅞	5	5⅛
30⅜	12	2	Adams Millis	100	14½	14½	14½	..
14	9		Addressograph	100	9	9	9	9⅜
16⅞	4⅛	1.00	Affiliated Prod	1200	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝
63⅞	30⅞	3	Air Reduction	2100	62¾	62	62½	62
16⅞	7⅞	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2400	12	11¾	11⅞	12⅛
3⅝	⅜		Allegheny Corp	1100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
8⅛	⅜		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2
88¼	42½	6	Allied Chem	9100	88⅝	87⅞	87⅞	88¼
15⅞	4		Allis Chalmers	400	8⅛	8	8	8
22⅛	5		Am Bank Note	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¼
47	28	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	..
9⅞	1		Am Beet Sug pf	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	11	10⅝	10⅝	..
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	75	75	75	75
73⅞	29⅝	4	Am Can	13100	61⅜	60⅛	61	60⅝
17	3⅞		Am Car & Fdry	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	15⅛		Am Car & F pf	100	20	20	20	19¼
37¾	18	3†	Am Chicle	1200	38	36⅞	38	..
8¼	2		Am Colortype	100	3	3	3	..
15⅝	2⅜		Am European	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
15	2		Am & For Pow	2100	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
38⅛	5		Am & For Pow 6	1100	12¼	12	12	12⅜
31¼	2⅜		Am & For Pw 2pf	700	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8¼
6⅞	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
31⅞	4		Am Ice	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
12	2⅛		Am International	1200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
15⅛	3⅜		Am Locomotive	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
9⅛	1½		Am Metal	600	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
17¼	3		Am Power & Lt	2100	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8½
58	15¼	3	Am P&L 6% pf	700	23⅞	23	23	24½
43⅞	10	2½	Am P&L 5% pf	400	20⅝	20	20	21½
12¼	3⅛		Am Radiator	1300	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	7⅞
18⅛	3		Am Rolling Mill	1700	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
27¼	5⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	2400	13¼	12⅞	13	13⅜
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	1100	34⅛	34	34	34
55	15		Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	26⅝	26	26⅝	..
6⅛	⅜		Am Steel Fdries	100	7	7	7	7⅛
36⅞	20	2½†	Am Stores	400	34	33⅞	34	33⅞
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	14000	107¼	105⅞	106⅞	107
25	4		Am Type Fndrs	100	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
70	10½		Am Type F pf	80	17¼	17	17	18¼
34½	11	1	Am Wat W & E	400	18⅝	17⅝	18	18⅛
10	1⅝		Am Woolen	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5
39⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	400	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	26
2¼	⅛		Am Writ Pap ct	100	½	½	½	⅛
19¾	3		Anaconda Cop	3100	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	8
75	46	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
61	24	7	Armor Del pf	400	48¼	47	47	..
2¾	⅜		Armour Ill A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2	¾		Armour Ill B	100	1	1	1	1
14⅞	3⅛		Armour Ill pf	400	10⅛	10	10	10
11	3		Asso Dry Goods	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	5
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	3100	44⅝	43¼	43⅞	44⅞
44	9¾		Atl Coast Line	400	21	20¼	20¼	20⅝
21⅛	8⅞	1	Atl Refining	700	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅞
79½	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	63	63	63	63
151¾	28⅜	4§	Auburn Auto	5100	53⅜	52	52½	53¼
8⅞	1½		Aviation Corp Del	2100	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞
			—B—					
12	2		Baldwin Loco	200	6	6	..	5⅞
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	10	13	13	13	14
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	2100	10⅝	10⅛	10½	10⅜
41½	6		Balt & O pf	100	13	13	13	13½
99	62	6½	Bamberger pf	50	72¼	72¼	72¼	72½
35¾	4½	2	Banger & Aroos	100	24	24	24	..
7	3⅜		Barnsdall A	1200	4⅛	3¾	4	4
43½	10½		Beatrice Cream	400	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	11⅛
95	62¾	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	..
8¾	2⅝		Belding Hem	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
18¾	4⅛		Bendix Aviation	3100	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	10⅝
24⅝	5⅝		Best & Co	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞
29⅝	7⅛		Bethlehem Steel	3700	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝
74	6⅛		Beth Steel pf	1200	33	32⅛	32⅛	32⅞
22¼	⅝		Bohn Alum & Br	400	14	13⅜	14	14⅛
42⅛	24¼	2†	Borden	3100	25½	24⅜	25⅛	25½
14¼	3⅞		Borg Warner	1100	9¼	9	9⅛	9⅜
11¼	2⅜		Briggs Mfg	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	5
50¼	11⅛		Brooklyn Man T	4700	29⅝	28	28⅞	29⅝
78⅞	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1100	76	75	75⅞	75½
89⅛	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	81	80½	80⅝	81
7¼	1½		Bucyrus Erie	400	3	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
80	34	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	35	35	35	35
10⅛	2½		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	3	3	3	3½
3⅛	½		Budd Mfg	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
14	3½		Budd Mfg pf	40	4	3¾	3¾	4½
4½	⅝		Budd Wheel	100	2	2	2	2¼
8	2⅛		Bullard	100	3⅛	3½	3½	3¼
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	22	22	22	22
5⅞	1⅜		Butterick	200	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
24⅜	1		Byers	400	14¼	13¾	13¾	14⅝
			—C—					
19	14¼		Calif Packing	100	10	10	10	10¼
9¼	2½		Campbell Wy&C	100	3	3	3	..
16	6	1	Canada Dry	200	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10
20⅝	7¼		Canadian Pacific	4100	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅞
65¾	16⅞		Case Thresh	17100	48⅜	46⅜	47⅝	47
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	110	58¼	58	58¼	60
15	4⅛	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8½
12⅝	1¼		Celanese Corp	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
20½	7⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	400	15¼	14½	15¼	14½
6¼	2½		Century Ribbon	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
15½	3½		Cerro de Pasco	400	7¼	7	7	7⅜
30⅛	16½		Checker Cab Mfg	100	20½	20½	20½	19¾
20¾	4⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	16	15¾	15¾	16
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	7100	28	27¼	27½	27⅜
5⅜	1¼		Chi & Gt West	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
15½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	1100	7¾	7	7¾	8
4½	¾		Chi Mil & St P	100	2	2	2	..
8	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	3100	5	4⅛	4⅞	5¼
37	5		Chi & N'west pf	100	8	8	8	9
16⅜	1⅛		Chi Rock Isl & P	1100	4¾	4⅛	4½	5
24½	2		Chi RI&P 6%	100	7	7	7	7
27½	4¼		Chi RI&P 7%	100	7½	7½	7½	8½
14	6	3	Chi Yellow Cab	10	7	7	7	..
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	13200	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	16
96	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	90	90	90	..
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
14⅞	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
21	4⅛	1	Columbia Gas	7800	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	17
79⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	600	77	76	77	76
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	4000	34¾	33¾	34⅝	33¾
11	3⅞		Comm Credit	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
28	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	200	24	24	24	24
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	22	21½	22	21⅞
13⅞	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	4800	12¼	11¾	11⅞	11½
5⅛	1⅝		Comwlth & So	16200	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	48	48	48	49¼
5⅜	1		Consol Film Ind	500	3⅛	3	3	2⅞
11⅞	2¾		Consol Film I pf	2100	10	9⅝	9⅝	9½
68⅞	31½	4	Consol Gas	5200	62⅝	61⅝	62	62
99⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	98½	98½	98½	98¾
10⅞	4	½	Consol Laundries	600	5	4¾	4⅞	5
9	4		Consol Oil	1500	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5½
11½	1		Consol Rys Cu pf	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1⅝	¼		Consol Textile	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1⅛	¼		Container B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1⅜	½		Cont Baking B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
47¾	24⅞	4	Cont Baking pf	200	40	40	40	40
41	17⅞	2	Cont Can	2300	41⅞	41	41¼	41⅞
25¼	6⅞	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅞
3⅝	⅝		Cont Motors	1300	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅜
9⅝	3⅝		Cont Oil	1000	6	5¾	6	6
55⅞	24⅞	3	Corn Products	1200	55¼	54⅝	54¼	54¼
7⅝	1½		Coty	600	3⅝	3½	3½	3¾
76½	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	800	26½	25¾	26½	26
7¼	2¼		Crosley Radio	200	3	3	3	..
23⅞	7⅞		Crown Corp & S	300	18	18	18	18⅜
37	21	4	Crown Will Pap	20	22½	22½	22½	..
49⅞	14		Crucible Steel pf	100	21½	21½	21½	23½
86	31¾	7	Curtis Pub pf	800	48⅝	45	45	45
31	7		Curtis Publishing	300	11⅞	11½	11½	..
3¼	⅞		Curtis-Wright	3600	2¼	2	2⅛	2⅛
4¾	1½		Curtis-Wright A	800	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12	3½		Cutler Hammer	200	5	5	5	5
			—D—					
9¼	1		Davison Chem	100	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	100	57	57	57	..
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	10000	25¾	24¼	25	25⅜
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	100	70½	70½	70½	70
16¾	7		Devoe & Ray A	100	13	13	13	..
19⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	600	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
12⅞	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
18½	11¼	1.50¶	Dominion Stores	600	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	1200	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	12600	40⅜	39¾	40	40¼
105⅛	80¾	6	du Pont deb	1200	104¼	103¼	103¾	104
101⅝	81	5	Duquesne Lt pf	80	101½	100⅝	101½	101¼
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1800	59¾	58⅛	59¼	58¾
9⅞	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
32¾	8⅛	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1700	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19½
16	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	2400	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7½
64	10¾	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	200	19	18⅛	18⅛	19¾
44	43½	3½	Elec Pw&L 6% pd	600	17	16¾	17	18
33¼	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	25	25	25	..
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	500	34⅝	34¼	34¼	33
10⅛	2		Erie RR 2pf	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
7¼	2	2e	Eureka Vacuum	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
2½	½		Evans Products	200	1	1	1	..
			—F—					
10⅜	2¼		Fed Water Serv	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	17½	17½	17½	..
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T& R	100	13½	13½	13½	14½
68	45	6	Firtn T&R pf A	600	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	63
54¾	35	2½	First Nat Stores	800	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	53¾
15⅞	3		Foster-Wheeler	200	9	9	9	9½
22⅞	10¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	800	19⅝	19½	19½	19⅞
5⅞	1		Fox Film A	300	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2½
72½	15	7	Franklin Sib pf	10	15	15	15	15½
28⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	800	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	24½
			—G—					
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	500	18¾	18⅛	18½	18⅝
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	600	14⅛	14	14	14
5	⅛		Gen Bronze	1000	3⅛	3	3	3¼
25¾	3¾		Gen Cable pf	60	9¾	9¼	9¼	10
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	8200	15⅞	15½	15¾	15⅝
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅞
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	3700	27	26¼	26¾	26½
2¾	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
30	5¼	7c	Gen G&E 7% A	10	11	11	11	12
48½	28	3*	Gen Mills	600	41¼	40¾	41¼	41½
96½	76	6	Gen Mills pf	200	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	18500	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	14⅛
89¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	76½	76⅛	76¼	77
9	4		Gen Out Ad A	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
14	2½		Gen Print Ink	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	700	16⅞	16½	16½	17⅛
2¼	¼		Gen Realty	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
24¼	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3100	19⅜	18⅞	19	19
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	300	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	74½
3¾	⅞		Gimbel Bros	900	1½	1¼	1¼	..
10⅞	3⅛		Glidden	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
76	35	7	Glidden ppf	10	56½	56½	56½	..
8	2⅝		Gobel (Adolf)	1300	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4
20⅝	8¼	1.20	Gold Dust	400	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅝
100	70	6	Gold Dust pf	300	103	102⅛	102⅛	..
12⅝	2¼		Goodrich	900	5⅞	5⅝	5½	5½
33¼	7		Goodrich pf	100	17	17	17	17½
29⅝	5½		Goodyear	6700	18	17	17½	17⅝
69⅛	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	44⅞	44	44⅝	44
30⅞	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	700	12⅝	12	12	12
4⅝	1		Graham Paige	400	2¼	2	2¼	2
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	700	20½	20	20	20½
25	5½		Great Nor pf	700	10⅝	9⅝	9¾	10⅛
12	3¼		Great West Sug	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
83	48	7	Great W Sug pf	10	74	74	74	73
2¾	½		Grigsby-Grunow	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
			—H—					
4¼	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
3½	¼		Hayes Body	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	400	80	79¾	79¾	78½
12¼	3¼		Holland Furnace	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
163	119	9	Homestake Min	400	150¼	146	146½	150
28¼	8¾		Houston Oil	200	15	14½	15	15
16½	4⅞	.40	Howe Sound	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼
11¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	200	5	5	5	5
5⅝	1½		Hupp Motors	500	3	3	3	3
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾		Ill Central	700	13¾	13¼	13½	13⅞
40	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	400	30⅝	30¼	30½	30¼
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29¼
7¾	¾		Inspiration Cop	200	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
8¼	3¼		Insuranshare Del	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜
3⅞	1		Insuranshare Md	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
14⅞	2¼		Interboro Rap T	400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4⅞
3⅛	¼		Intercon Rub	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
7¼	1⅝		Interlake Iron	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
15	3¾		Int Agr ppf	100	6	6	6	..

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.13	Last Jan.12
117	52½	6	Int Business M	700	97	96	96	96⅞
6⅛	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	400	3¼	3	3	3¼
21	4½		Int Combus pf	100	6	6	6	5⅞
34⅛	10⅞	1.20	Int Harvester	16100	24½	23⅝	23¾	23⅞
11⅞	2⅜		Int Hydroelec	900	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
12⅝	3⅛		Int Nickel	1000	8¼	8	8	8⅛
13	1⅜		Int Paper 7%	20	4⅛	4	4	..
13⅝	1¾		Int Pap&P pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
23⅛	9¾	1½	Int Salt	400	17⅞	17½	17½	17⅞
44⅞	20¼	2	Int Shoe	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	10	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
15¾	2⅝		Int Tel & Tel	9100	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅛
			—J—					
35	15⅛	3	Jewel Tea	100	26	26	26	26
33⅞	10		Johns Manville	1700	22⅝	22	22½	22
94	30	3	Jones & L'lin pf	10	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
			—K—					
14⅝	4⅝		Kayser (J) & Co	100	8	8	8	8¼
53½	16		Kelly-Sp 6% ctfs	100	51	51	51	..
4¼	⅛		Kelsey Hayes W	400	½	⅛	½	⅛
⅞	⅛		Kelsey H W ctfs	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
10⅞	2⅜		Kelvinator Corp	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
18¼	4⅞		Kennecott Cop	4100	9⅞	9⅛	9½	9⅜
19	6⅞	1	Kresge	2700	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	9⅛
110	88	7	Kresge pf	10	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	..
9⅛	⅛		Kreuger & Toll	4000	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	700	17¾	17½	17⅝	17⅜
			—L—					
8⅛	1¾		Lee Rubber	100	6	6	6	6⅞
75	40	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	20	36	36	36	37½
4⅝	1		Lehigh Val Coal	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
28¼	5		Lehigh Val RR	400	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅝
81⅝	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	700	45½	45	45⅝	45½
14	6½	.80	Link-Belt	100	9	9	9	9¼
22	9		Liquid Carbonic	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	14
37⅝	13¼	3	Loew's Inc	7100	18⅛	16	17	18
80	39	6½	Loew's pf	200	56½x54		56¼	..
5	1⅝		Loft Inc	400	3⅛	3	3	3¼
38⅞	16½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	26	25½	26	..
118	96	7	Loose-Wiles pf	100	119	119	119	118
38⅞	7⅛		Louisville & N	200	25½	24⅝	24⅝	25¼
2¼	¼		Louisiana OR	100	¼	¼	¼	..
11⅞	1½		Ludlum Steel	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	200	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
16	6½		McCrory Stores	13700	2¼	1	1	1½
19	⅜		McCrory B	14800	2	1⅛	1¼	1½
82	20		McCrory pf	14700	10¼	5½	5½	8⅝
21⅞	12	1	McIntyre Porcu	1700	20	19½	19½	20
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	400	48⅝	48½	48½	49⅜
4	⅛		McLellan Stores	1600	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
36	7		McLellan Sto pf	10	4½	4½	4½	4⅞
28⅞	10	1	Mack Trucks	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	20
60⅛	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	300	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	35
4⅛	2⅛		Madison Sq Gar	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
4	⅛		Mallinson	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
20⅝	4		Man Elv mg	400	7⅛	6⅞	7	7
14⅞	6½	.80	Marine Mid	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11⅛
20⅝	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
20	9⅛	1	May Dept Stores	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
10½	3		Maytag pf ww	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
18	7⅛	1.30	Melville Shoe	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
22¼	14	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	200	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	..
8⅞	3¾		Mid-Cont Pet	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
12⅞	3		Midland Steel	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	6½
3⅛	⅝		Min Moline	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
13	1⅛		Mo Kan & Tex	400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
24	3⅛		Mo K&T pf	700	14⅜	14	14	14½
11	1⅛		Mo Pacific	400	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
26	2½		Mo Pacific pf	300	6	5⅞	6	6⅛
30⅝	13⅝	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	29⅞	29½	29½	30
16⅞	3½		Montgom Ward	7400	14¼	13⅞	14	14⅜
60	40	3.75	Morris & Essex	40	56	55	55	55
			—N—					
19⅝	8	1	Nash Motors	4700	14¼	13⅞	14	14½
5⅛	1⅛		Nat Acme	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	3100	40½	40	40½	40⅝
142¼	101	7	Nat Biscuit pf	200	138⅜	137	137	137⅞
18⅝	6¼		Nat Cash Reg	800	8⅝	8	8	8½
31⅝	14⅝	2	Nat Dairy Prod	3900	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
20⅝	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	400	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14½
33⅞	13⅞	.50	Nat Steel	300	21	20⅞	21	21
19⅞	4½		Nat Surety	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
10⅛	3¼	.60	Nat Tea	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
8⅛	1½		Newton Steel	100	3	3	3	..
36⅝	8¾		NY Central	9000	20	19	19⅞	19⅝
9⅞	1½		NY Chi & StL	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
16⅞	2		NY C & St L pf	200	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	5
31⅝	6		NY NH & H	2300	16⅝	15⅝	16	16
78⅞	12		NY NH & H pf	400	29⅞	28⅞	29	29⅝
15⅝	3⅝		NY Ont & W	100	8	8	8	8⅝
100	70	6	NY Steam 6%	30	98½	98⅛	98⅛	98
21⅜	10⅞	1.10e	Noranda M	4100	17¾	17⅛	17½	17⅝
43¼	13⅞	10a	North American	10400	30½	29⅞	30¼	30½
6⅝	1¼		No Am Aviation	2100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
25⅞	5		Northern Pacific	3000	16¼	15⅞	16	16⅛
2⅛	⅜		Norwalk Tire	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
			—O—					
11	5	.50e	Ohio Oil	100	7	7	7	7
4	½		Oliver Farm Eq	1300	2	1⅞	2	2
4⅜	1½		Omnibus	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
22½	9	1	Otis Elevator	700	12½	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
9⅞	1¼		Otis Steel	300	4	3⅞	4	4
20⅝	3⅛		Otis Steel pf	220	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
42¼	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	200	35¼	34¼	35¼	34
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	300	30⅝	30	30	30⅛
47½	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	400	42½	42	42¼	42¼
104⅞	58	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	10	81⅞	81	81	81⅞
109	85½	6	Pacific T&T pf	10	110	110	110	109⅞
5¼	1½		Packard Motor	1600	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
11⅛	1½		Paramount Pub	8500	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
2	⅜		Park Utah	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
5¾	1½		Pathe Exch A	100	2	2	2	..
8½	3⅛		Patino Mines	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
32¾	16	1	Penick & Ford	400	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	..
2½	½		Penn Dixie Cem	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
34½	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	4200	26⅛	25⅞	26	26⅛
91	60	6	Penney (JC) pf	1700	102½	101	102½	102¼
23⅞	6½		Pennsylvania RR	13400	18	17⅜	17⅞	17⅞
121	39	5	Peoples GasLt&C	300	76¼	75	75	76¼
24	2½		Pere Marq pf	20	7½	7½	7½	8
7⅞	3		Petroleum	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
11⅞	3⅝		Phelps Dodge	1500	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
7⅞	2		Phila & Reading	100	4	4	4	4⅛
8⅛	2		Phillips Pet	1700	6	6	6	6
¾	⅛		Pierce Oil	100	¼	¼	¼	..
9	3½		Pierce Oil pf	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
1⅝	½		Pierce Pet	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
22½	6	.60	Pillsbury Flour	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11
11⅜	3		Pitts Coal	100	5½	5½	5½	..
12½	8½	1	Plymouth Oil	400	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9½
4	⅞		Pressed Steel Car	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
17	2		Pressed Stl C pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
42¾	19⅞	2	Procter & Gam	5400	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	25½
103½	81	5	Procter & G pf	50	104	103	103	104½
60	28	3.20	Public Service	1300	54¼	53⅝	53⅞	54
90⅞	62	5	Pub Serv 5%	400	87	86	86½	..
102⅛	71½	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
102⅝	83	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	100	102	102	102	103
28	10½	3	Pullman	5400	22¼	22	22¼	22
6½	2⅞		Pure Oil	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15⅞	4⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	400	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9¼
			—R—					
13⅛	2½		Radio Corp Amer	6400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅝
23⅞	3⅝		Radio pf B	400	10¼	9¾	10	10½
7⅞	1⅛		Radio-Keith-O	100	3	3	3	..
12¾	4⅞	.60	Raybestos Man	100	7	7	7	7
52¼	9½	1	Reading	300	30	29¾	29¾	32
38	15	2	Reading 2pf	100	28	28	28	..
7⅛	1		Remington Rand	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
13⅞	1⅞		Republic I & S	1500	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
28⅝	5		Repub I&S pf	400	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	14
25	5		Revere C&B pf	300	10	10	10	..
1⅜	¼		Richfield Oil	100	½	½	½	½
9½	1½		Rossia In Co Am	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛
			—S—					
59¼	30⅛	3	Safeway Stores	1000	42¼	41¼	41⅞	41½
17¾	4⅜		St Joseph Lead	300	8⅝	8	8¼	8½
6⅝	⅝		StL & SF	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
9¾	1		StL & SF pf	300	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..
20⅞	6⅝	.40	Seaboard Oil	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18½
37⅝	9⅞		Sears Roebuck	4000	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	20½
5⅝	1½		Servel Inc	200	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
7⅞	1½		Sharon Stl Hoop	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
12⅞	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	300	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
8⅞	2½		Shell Union Oil	200	5⅝	5	5⅜	5⅜
65¼	18		Shell Un Oil pf	100	43	43	43	44½
13⅞	2¾		Simmons	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
7½	3¼	.25	Simms Petroleum	500	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6¼
33½	12		Skelly Oil pf ww	100	25½	25½	25½	25
67	35	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	63	63	63	64
17¼	5¼	.40	Socony Vacuum	1000	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
33¾	15¾	2	So Calif Edison	1000	27¾	27	27¾	27
37¾	6⅛		Southern Pacific	14700	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞
18¾	4½	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	600	16	15⅞	16	16⅛
112¼	86½	8	So P R Sug pf	10	115	115	115	113½
18⅛	2½		Southern Ry	1200	6	5¾	6	6⅛
23¾	3		Southern Ry pf	400	8	7¾	8	8⅜
12	4½		Spalding & Bros	600	5⅛	4¾	4¾	..
5	1		Sparks With'ng	400	2	1⅞	2	..
11	8	.60	Spencer Kellogg	200	9	9	9	..
17⅞	8⅞	1	Stand Brands	4200	15⅜	15	15⅛	15⅛
123	110	7	Stand Brands pf	100	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	..
34¼	7⅝	1.20	Stand Gas & El	800	15	14⅛	14¼	15
41¼	9¼	4	Stand2G&E pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	24¼
31⅞	15⅛	2	Stand Oil Calif	1800	25⅝	25	25⅛	25
100⅞	81	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	400	100	99⅞	99¾	100
16⅞	7		Stand Oil Kan	800	16¼	16	16¼	16⅛
37⅞	19⅞	2†	Stand Oil NJ	2800	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	30¾
8⅛	1⅞		Stewart Warner	1200	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
17⅞	4⅞		Stone & Webster	1400	10	9½	9¾	10
13¾	2½		Studebaker	3800	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4¾
104⅞	30	7	Studebaker pf	20	33	33	33	33
91	68	6	Sun Oil pf	60	93	93	93	93
2	¼		Superior Oil	1100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
9¼	2¼		Superior Steel	400	4	4	4	4¼
2¾	½		Symington A	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
			—T—					
13¾	6	*1	Telautograph	100	9	9	9	..
4⅝	1		Tennessee Corp	200	2	2	2	..
18¼	8¼	1	Texas Corp	1100	13⅝	13¼	13½	13½
26	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	3900	24⅝	23½	23½	23¾
4	1½		Texas & Pac Coal	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
8½	2½		Texas & P Land	800	5	4⅞	5	5
4	⅞		Thermoid	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
10	2⅜		Thompson Prod	400	7⅛	7	7	7⅜
2⅛	⅜		Thompson Satr	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
5⅝	2		Tide Water Asso	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
60	20	6	Tide W Asso pf	100	44	44	44	44½
6⅝	2		Timken-Detroit	900	3⅛	3	3	3¼
23	7⅞	1	Timken Roller	1800	16½	16⅛	16¼	16
7⅛	2⅛		Transamerica	3800	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	5⅜
5½	1½		Tri Continental	900	4	4	4	4
			—U—					
3⅛	½		Ulen & Co	400	1¼	1	1	1⅛
11⅝	5½		Union Bag & P	200	5⅝	5½	5½	6
36⅝	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	7200	27⅞	27	27⅜	27¼
15⅝	8	1	Union Oil Calif	400	11½	11⅛	11¼	11
94½	27⅝	6	Union Pacific	8400	76½	74⅞	75	75¼
71⅝	40	4	Union Pacific pf	600	66½	66	66	66
19¼	11¾	1.40	Union Tank Car	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
34⅝	6½		United Air & Tr	32600	28¼	26¾	27⅛	26¾
18	6⅝		United Carbon	800	14	13⅞	14	14¼
14	3⅛	.40	United Corp	12600	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
39⅜	20	3	United Corp pf	400	37	36⅞	36⅞	37
6⅞	2⅝		United El Coal	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
32⅞	10¼	2	United Fruit	6100	28¼	26⅞	27¾	26⅞
22	9¼	1.30	United Gas Im	4200	20¼	20	20	20½
11⅞	3⅝		United Piece Dye	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
6¼	1⅝		US & For Sec	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
64	26		US & For S pf	100	49	49	49	..
105	84⅞	7	US Gypsum pf	10	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	..
36¼	13¼		US Indus Alco	1200	26⅛	25½	26½	26
70½	44¼	7	US Leather ppf	100	50	50	50	47
18⅞	7¼	2	US Pipe & Fdry	300	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
11¾	2		US Realty	600	4⅝	4⅜	4⅛	4⅝
20¾	3⅛		US Rubber 1pf	400	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11
22¾	10	1	US Smelt R & M	600	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
52⅝	21¼		US Steel	27800	30⅝	29½	30	30⅛
113	51½	7	US Steel pf	3600	64⅞	63	63½	64¼
50	13⅝		Univ Pictures pf	60	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
			—V—					
10⅝	1½		Utilities P&Lt A	1400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
23⅞	5¼		Vanadium	800	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
2⅞	½		Va-Caro Chem	100	1	1	1	..
90	60	6	Va El & Pow pf	10	83	83	83	83⅝

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.13	Last Jan.12
34⅞	7¼		Vulcan Detin	10	18½	18½	18½	18½
80	63	7	Vulcan pf	20	60	60	60	61
			—W—					
6	1		Wabash pf A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
4	½		Warner Bros A	900	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
2¼	½		Warner Quinlan	1400	1½	1⅛	1⅛	..
8⅛	1¼		Warren Bros	400	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
14⅞	7¼		Warren F & P	100	8	8	8	..
20	8⅛	1	Wesson Oil	100	10	10	10	10⅝
80	25	7	W Penn El A	230	51½	48	48	50
70	20	6	W Penn El pf	60	51½	50⅞	50⅞	52
78	22	7	W Penn El 7%	130	63	58⅛	58⅛	60
111	80	7	W Penn Pw 7%	280	110	109	109	110
4⅞	1		Westn Pacific	700	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
8⅝	⅜		Westn Pac pf	200	3	3	3	..
50	12⅝		Westn Union	5400	29	28¼	28⅜	28¾
18⅛	9⅛	1	Westing Air Br	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
43½	15⅝		Westing Elec	9600	30⅝	29¾	30	29⅝
8¼	2⅜		Wilcox Oil & G	200	3	3	3	2⅞
3⅞	⅝		Willys-Overland	2100	2⅛	2	2	2
1⅞	⅝		Wilson & Co	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
45⅞	22	2.40	Woolworth	6800	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	35¾
24	5		Worthington Pump	100	14	14	14	15⅛
57	25¼	3	Wrigley	400	37⅞	37½	37⅞	36⅞
			—Y—					
7¾	1⅝		Yellow Truck	1400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
27½	4		Youngstown	400	12¼	12	12¼	12⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. ePaid this year.

Dun's Says Trade Resists Adverse Factors Better

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The difficulty of comparison with the December holiday period tends to becloud the current business trend, but further indications are seen that trade is showing a better resistance to adverse influences than a year ago, the weekly mercantile reviews said today.

Bradstreet's pointed to improvement in the bond market as a reflection of "the slow revival of capital courage," but said the increase in commercial failures last week contributed a jarring note to the symphony of convalescence.

"Even though the outlook is obscured by some uncertainties of congressional programs and international debt adjustments," says Dun's, "trade recovery during the first quarter, at least, is expected to be characterized by fewer irregularities and less frequent interruptions than marked its course during 1932.

"The most encouraging feature of the current situation is that the importance of returning to fundamentals is becoming more apparent and that the future is brighter because realities are being faced and artificial expedients are being discounted.

"Accompanied by a strong upswing in commodity prices, advancing security markets, and a wider but somewhat uneven expansion in general industry, wholesale buying assumed a quicker pace, with orders for spring merchandise reaching good levels during the week."

Banker Asserts Aviation Status Best Since 1929

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 — Aviation companies with nearly a billion dollars of stock outstanding have 250,000 stockholders in the United States it is stated by Dietrich Schmitz of Seattle in his report as chairman of the aviation securities special committee, made to the Investment Bankers Association of America here. In addition to this investment, he said there is a tremendous indirect financial interest in the industry, as aviation is an "accepted and necessary part of our every day commercial life and our governmental military activities."

In the broadest sense, he said, the units of the industry are better off now than at any time since the 1929 boom began. They are better off because of reorganization, economy, efficiency, engineering advances and disillusionment. The industry still is dependent largely on Government support, he said, and the committee feels that this support is entirely justified.

McLELLAN STORES COMPANY BANKRUPT

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—McLellan Stores Co. filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court, and Irving Trust Co. was appointed receiver by Federal Judge Patterson. This chain store organization does business in 35 states. Its principal place of business is 370 Seventh Avenue.

Petition contained a partial list of assets and liabilities. Assets had an estimated value of $3,533,334 and liabilities $2,146,583. The assets include $2,754,248 merchandise in stores and warehouses. Liabilities include indebtedness to banks of $559,702.

The Government is listed as a creditor on a disputed tax claim of $100,000. Balance of the liabilities is made up chiefly of amounts owed merchandise creditors.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.49¼	.49⅝	.48⅝	.48¾	— ⅜
May	.49⅛	.49⅛	.48⅛	.48⅜	— ¾
July	.48⅞	.48⅞	.47¾	.47⅞	— ½
Corn					
September	.30⅜	.30½	.30	.30	— ⅜
May	.27⅛	.28	.27⅜	.27½	— ⅜
July	.29⅜	.29⅜	.28¾	.29	— ¼
Oats					
May	.17⅜	.17⅜	.17¼	.17¼	— ¼
July	.17⅞	.17⅛	.17⅝	.17⅝	— ¼
Lard					
March	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	..
May	4.07	4.07	3.90	3.90	—.20

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.43⅜	.42⅛	.42⅜	— ⅞
July	.43⅛	.42⅛	.42⅛	— ¾

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.47⅛	.46	.46⅞	— ⅛
July	.48	.46⅞	.47¼	—1⅛

PHILADELPHIA RESERVE BANK

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia reports net available for dividends, surplus and franchise tax for 1932 of $3,270,834, compared with $884,172 in 1931. Dividends paid were $973,393 and there was transferred to surplus account $2,297,442. In 1931 earnings failed to cover dividends paid, amounting to $1,004,836, so that it was necessary to draw upon the surplus account to extent of $120,663.

WHITE ROCK MINERAL SPRINGS

White Rock Mineral Springs Company net for the year ended Dec. 31 of $728,474 after depreciation and federal taxes is equivalent after deducting $103,019 dividends on the 7 per cent preferred to $2.50 a share on 250,000 no-par shares of common to be outstanding when all second preferred has been converted into common, compared with $1,124,165 or $4.06 a common share in 1931.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE PRICES DECLINE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Wholesale prices of commodities for week ended Jan. 7, declined approximately one-half of 1 per cent from the previous week, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports. The bureau's index number for Jan. 7 stood at 61.9, compared with 62.2 on Dec. 31.

HAVANA CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

HAVANA, Jan. 13—Receipts of Havana Customs House in 1932 totaled $19,818,273, compared with $23,521,152 in 1931, off $3,702,879.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Glittering White Elephant

THE suggestion that American banks, whose coffers are replete with idle money, lend funds to the Soviets, taking as security the glittering pile of Romanoff diamonds, rubies, emeralds, etc., falls on unpromising ground. The chief objection is the comparative nonnegotiability of the gems, which have been valued at $300,000,000. To whom could they be sold if the Bolsheviks defaulted? The Russians would object if they were transported to America. Yet they would have to be taken out of Russia before they could be regarded as collateral. The questions arise also as to what European bank would be willing to be custodian for this tremendous concentration of wealth, and how to safely transport it out of Russia. It would look as if the famous Czarist collection, now hidden in the vaults of the state bank at Moscow, will have to remain immured in stone and steel. It is too valuable to be on exhibition, or to be loaned; too valuable to be worn, or pawned, or to be put to work. It comes under the category of "white elephant."

Oils Lead in 1932

The oil stocks did better in 1932 than any other of the large groups listed on the New York Stock Exchange, according to a compilation of Frazier Jelke & Co., big New York investment house. A representative group of 10 issues advanced 7.1 per cent. The chemical issues were the next best, declining only 1.6 per cent from the end of 1931. Percentage declines in the other 11 groups studied were as follows: Motors, 37.7; electrical equipments, 34.1; steels, 27.7; amusements, 21.1; miscellaneous industrials, 20.8; rails, 18.5; retail shares, 16.5; foods, 14.5; mines, 13.8; railroad equipments, 9.7, and utilities, 4.3. The slump in the three years from the Aug. 30, 1929, highs to the July 8, 1932, lows was 86.6 per cent, or from a valuation of the 100 representative stocks of $42,031,596,000. The largest decline in dollars was $6,100,215,000 for 15 rail stocks, while 10 utilities lost $5,007,573,000, and 10 oils $4,072,143,000. In December, 1932, 10 of the group showed gains, led by the chemicals, while three lost—the steels, amusements and railroad equipments.

Balance Sheet Revelations

The investor, the stockholder, the banker must be prepared when he reads the annual statement for 1932 to see red—that is to say, red ink. For the vast majority of corporations will report losses for the year, according to the Standard Statistics Company. Hence is the deduction the future possibilities of a company cannot be properly gauged by previous annual average earnings. Rather it is the balance sheet which should now be studied for evidence that the company will be able to maintain its position in the industry

Some of the points to consider is whether liquid position has improved or been maintained in the face of sharply declining gross or operating loss or payment of unearned dividends; whether bank loans, if any, have been cut down, and if so, whether the reduction has been a drain on cash or has been effected through liquidation of inventories or receivables; whether the loss reported is an actual one or results from bookkeeping chargeoffs; what relation the dividend bears to the actual or reported loss or profit; whether early debt maturities, if any, can readily be met, and whether the net working capital shows ability to withstand further lack of earnings.

Interpreting a balance sheet in this increasingly economic age may become a standard requirement for the student in the public school. Certainly every investor, and there are said to be about 15,000,000 of them in this country, should know something of the asset and liability data to be found in an annual statement.

G. R. E.

NANTASKET BEACH STEAMBOAT

Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (not certified by independent auditors), a loss after charges of $125,367, compared with a loss of $74,756 in 1931, and net profit in 1930 equivalent to $1.23 a share on the 10,000 shares ($50 par) outstanding. Earnings in previous years on 10,000 $100 par value shares were: 1929, $4.01; 1928, $3.41; 1927, deficit of $36,270. During 1930 capitalization was reduced from $1,000,000 to $500,000 by halving par value of the stock and distributing $50 a share in cash to stockholders.

HUGE STEEL CONTRACT SIGNED

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 (AP)—The contract for $10,694,000 worth of steel for the $30,000,000 bridge across the Golden Gate was signed here by representatives of the bridge district and the McClintic-Marshall Corporation. Corporation officials said much of the steel will be fabricated in the San Francisco plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, giving employment to hundreds.

ST. PAUL DEFICIT INDICATED

On the basis of December figures, estimated gross for the 12 months to Dec. 31, 1932, is indicated at around $84,919,000, compared with actual 1931 gross of $111,423,772, while indicated net operating deficit for the 12 months last year is $555,500, compared with net operating income of $8,334,406 in the 12 months of 1931. For the first 11 months of 1932 net operating deficit was $805,591.

COTTON CONSUMPTION ESTIMATE

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The New York Cotton Exchange service today estimated cotton consumption by domestic mills in December at 437,000 bales, compared with the Census Bureau figures of 510,000 bales for November and 415,000 bales for December, 1931.

Business Views Of Executives For 1933 Year

William R. Basset, a partner of the investment firm of Spencer Trask & Co., has consulted the heads of 100 important American corporations for their views on current business and on the prospects for 1933.

Of the 75 of these executives who responded to date, only one stated that business since the summer had been worse than earlier in the year.

Thirty per cent of the others reported improvement ranging from "noticeable" to "marked," and the remaining 70 per cent had not noted any improvement in the business of their respective companies.

Looking forward to 1933, one correspondent was quite sure that the worst was still before us, four expressed the fear that business would be worse in 1933 than in 1932, 12 thought 1933 would be about like 1932, 40 predicted a gradual improvement, and 12 were frankly optimistic and expected decided improvement.

Most of those who look for improvement expect little until spring or summer and, in a few cases, not until the fall. The majority, however, seem to feel that improvement will be definitely visible to all by late spring.

Reserve Bank Of New York Shows Big Income Gain

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The annual statement of the New York Federal Reserve Bank for 1932 shows net income of $10,404,550 compared with $1,532,080 in 1931. Total earnings for the year were $15,948,942 compared with $7,555,213.

After payment of dividends of $3,562,030 there was added to surplus from current income $6,842,520. In the previous year the bank reported a deficit of $2,359,518 after dividends. Total surplus amounted to $83,058,421 compared with $75,077,154 at the end of 1931.

DOLLAR SALES OF 'A. & P.' IN 1932 ARE OFF 12.81 PER CENT

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company estimates sales for five weeks ended Dec. 31, 1932, at $79,615,596, compared with $91,309,637 in like period of 1931, a decrease of $11,694,041 or 12.81 per cent.

Tonnage sales for the five weeks' period are estimated at 498,470, against 516,165 in the 1931 period, a decrease of 17,695 tons, or 3.4 per cent.

Average weekly sales for the five weeks were $15,923,119, compared with $18,261,927 in 1931 period, a decrease of $2,338,808. Average weekly tonnage sales were 99,694 against 103,233 in similar period of previous year, a decrease of 3539 tons.

Estimated sales for 44 weeks ended Dec. 31, 1932, without consideration of change in number of stores during the year, total $735,951,818 as compared with $857,773,665 for the like period of preceding year, a decrease of $121,821,847, or 14.2 per cent. Estimated tonnage sales were 4,500,850, against 4,691,701, a decrease of 190,851 tons, or 4.0 per cent.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	1:00 p.m.	Net Chg
January	6.15	6.17	6.10	6.10	— .01
March	6.26	6.26	6.15	6.21	+ .03
May	6.40	6.39	6.27	6.29	— .04
July	6.49	6.50	6.40	6.42	— .01
October	6.69	6.69	6.57	6.62	— .02
December	6.81	6.81	6.71	6.74	— .02

Spots 6.25 unchanged. Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	— .03
March	6.32	6.32	6.30	6.30	— .02
May	6.46	6.47	6.36	6.41	— .03
July	6.58	6.58	6.52	6.55	
October	6.77	6.77	6.72	6.76	+ .02
December	6.87	6.87	6.76	6.84	— .01

Tone at close, quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.04	5.07	5.02	5.07	+ .01
March	5.05	5.08	5.05	5.08	..
May	5.08	5.11	5.07	5.10	..
July	5.11	5.14	5.10	5.13	..
October	5.15	5.16	5.14	5.16	— .01
December	5.19	5.21	5.19	5.21	+ .01

Spots 5.30, up 3 points. Tone at close, quiet.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	55.00b	55.00b	—.20
October	55.00b	55.00b	—.20
November	55.00b	55.00b	—.20
December	55.40b	55.40b	+.90
January	53.00b	53.50	—.10
February	53.00b	53.50	—.10
March	53.20	53.50b	—.50
April	53.20b	54.00	—.20

Tone at close, quiet.
b—Bid.

GULF STATES STEEL CO.

Gulf States Steel Company has lowered its costs to a point where it can earn all charges on operations at 30 per cent. Reflecting lower cost basis and a spurt in steel buying last September, it had its best quarterly results in more than two years in the final three months of 1932. It probably about broke even in that period, with all charges for depreciation, interest, etc., approximately earned.

BROKERS' LOANS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting member banks in New York City decreased $13,000,000 during the week ended Jan. 11 to $381,000,000. This compares with $394,000,000 last week, with the low of $331,000,000 on July 27, last, and with $563,000,000 a year ago.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73⅛; DeBeers 4⅛; and Rand Mines 4¼. Money was ½. Discount rates—Short bills ⅞@⅞; and 3 month bills ⅞@⅞ per cent.

INDIA TIRE & RUBBER NET LOSS

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 13—India Tire & Rubber Company reports for the year ended Oct. 31 (certified by independent auditors) net loss of $96,332 after charges.

GOOD EARNINGS RECORD BY THE PENNSYLVANIA

Buying of Road's Shares Laid to Showing Made in 1932

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—A good earnings record in a year of severe business depression, sound financial position and prospect that a dividend may be declared this year are some of the factors behind recent buying of Pennsylvania Railroad shares which made that stock one of the active market leaders in volume as well as strength.

In a year when most roads failed to earn fixed charges the Pennsylvania not only covered fixed charges, but will show $1 a share, equal to 2 per cent on the par of $50.

Also, this splendid showing was made after charges for full depreciation for 1932. Depreciation charges for 1931 were roundly $21,300,000, and it is understood for 1932 they will probably be fully as much.

The estimate of $1 per share is based on net income after all charges and taxes and includes the emergency freight revenues authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Pennsylvania is also fortunate in that it has a relatively small amount of maturities to take care of during 1933. It has no big maturity to meet until Feb. 1, 1936, when $60,000,000 15-year 6½ per cent secured gold bonds become due.

Gross maturities for the entire Pennsylvania System for 1933 amount to less than $10,000,000, and consist principally of equipment trust certificates. This includes all leased lines as well as Long Island Railroad, practically all the stock of which is owned by the Pennsylvania.

The secured notes due in 1936 are secured by $60,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad general mortgage 6s series C and $6,000,000 Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington general mortgage 6s.

The general mortgage bonds pledged as security would be available to meet this maturity, although terms of financing will be governed by conditions in the investment market at that time.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES DECREASE

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Unsettling effects of House adoption of the Agricultural Allotment Bill became increasingly apparent in wheat today, and prices declined more than 1 cent a bushel.

A tendency to liquidate recently acquired future delivery wheat contracts developed, especially during the late dealings. A restraint on selling, however, was numerous expressions of belief that the Allotment Bill would never become a law.

Wheat closed excited ¼ to 1 cent under yesterday's finish, corn ¼ to ½ cent down, oats ⅛ to ¼ cent off, and provisions unchanged to 20 cent decline.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady, late rally cancels small losses.

Bonds: Irregular; secondary issues sag.

Curb: Easy; trading dull.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; French franc lower.

Cotton: Firm, higher cables; trade buying.

Sugar: Quiet; poor spot demand.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Weak; farm legislation unsettling.

Corn: Easier; increased rural offerings.

Cattle: Steady; active.

Hogs: 10 lower; fairly active.

FOREIGN

London: Trading on the stock exchange was dull, with prices moving irregularly. Transatlantic issues were affected by unfavorable Wall Street reports and gold mining shares by South African selling. Gilt-edged securities and oil shares hardened in the afternoon and the market closed undecided.

Paris: Prices on the Bourse declined under the weight of selling offers, particularly of international issues, following the heaviness in the foreign markets. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: The tone on the Boerse was cheerful and the closing was firm.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Jan.13	Last Jan.12
10	Am & Cont	6	6	6	6
482	Am T&T	107	105⅞	106⅞	106½
190	Amoskeag	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Avia Sec	3½	3½	3½	..
100	Ass Gas&El A	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
42	Big Sanf	8¾	8	8	..
89	Bos El	68	67	67	67¼
50	B&M pf	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
100	B&M A sta	13	13	13	14
10	Bos Prov	132	132	132	..
50	Brown pf	2	2	2	..
10	Cr C & Int	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
25	East SS	5½	5½	5½	5
300	E G&Fuel	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
39	E G&F pf	55	54½	55	54½
50	E G&F prpf	68½	68¼	68½	68
53	Edison Elec	180½	179	179	181½
100	Em Asso	5	5	5	..
50	First Nat S	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53¾
215	Gen Capital	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
68	Gen Elec Sp	12	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
66	Int Button	9	9	9	..
30	Mergenthal	18½	18½	18½	19¼
57	Nash	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
20	NE Tel	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	90½
300	No Butte	.27	.27	.27	.37
20	Old Colony	79	79	79	..
200	Quincy Min	.62½	.50	.62½	..
18	Reece But	4½	4½	4½	..
10	Shawmut	6½	6½	6½	..
155	Stone Web	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
25	Swift & Co	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
5	Torrington	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
117	Uni Found	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
335	Uni Shoe	34⅝	34	34⅝	35
110	Uni Shoe pf	31½	31½	31½	31½
62	War Bros	4¼	4	4¼	4⅜
	BONDS				
$1000	Chi Jcts 5s	7¼	87¼	87¼	..
1000	E Mass 5s	27	27	27	28

YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 13—Youngstown district steel operations are estimated at 18 per cent, the highest since Nov. 1 and a fractional gain from the week's start. Both ingot and finished steel output is higher than last week. Automobile steel buying here is lagging slightly pending reception of new models at the shows. Pipe orders are slightly larger.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

Consolidated shipments by Baldwin Locomotive Works and affiliated companies for the last year totaled $11,218,000, according to preliminary reports. This compares with $22,972,000 in 1931.

ALL CLASSES LIVESTOCK IN GOOD DEMAND

Prices Rise Notwithstanding Largely Increased Receipts at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 13—Receipts of all classes of livestock increased considerably over a week ago, but demand improved and prices were raised, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The general run of light and long yearling steers advanced 15-25 cents while light heifer and mixed yearlings gained 50 cents-$1. Weighty steers showed 10-15 cent gains over a week ago.

Lightweight young cows advanced sharply while weighty beef cows and cutters ruled strong. Bulls advanced 15-25 cents and vealers held steady.

Shippers Buying

The supply of lightweight cattle was considerably short of a week ago and demand was broad from all sources. Shippers were active buyers all week in the fed steer department.

Long yearlings reached a peak of $7.35, while medium weight steers made $7 and the best bigweights $6. The bulk of the light steers and yearlings turned at $4.50-$6.50, while heavy steers sold mainly at $4.40-$5.25. Yearling heifers topped at $6 and mixed yearlings made $6.75.

Most beef cows turned at $2.75-$3.25. Weighty sausage bulls brought $3-$3.25 and vealers bulked at $4-$5, selects reaching $6, sparingly. Most stockers and feeders sold at $3.50-$4.50, the best around $5.

Hog Prices Irregular

Hog prices weakened early in the period but strengthened at the close to wind up steady to 20 cents higher than last Thursday, lightweights showing the maximum upturn while heaviest barely held their own. Packing sows moved up 5-10 cents. The closing top was $3.35 with most of the 180-220 pound averages selling on a $3.30 average.

Most 230-250 pound weights brought $3.05-$3.20; 260-300 pounds averages selling at $2.85-$3, and heavier weights down to $2.70. Desirable 140-170 pound weights sold at $3.20-$3.30, and pigs $2.65-$3.10. Packing cows bulked at $2.35-$2.60 with smooth lightweights at $2.70.

Sheep and lambs closed strong to 25 cents higher than a week ago, choice lambs showing the most gain. Higher dressed prices overcame increased receipts. Good to choice native lambs closed at $5.75-$6.40, best $6.60, while fed Westerns made $6-6.40. Lamb weight yearlings wethers scored $5.50. Most fat ewes sold at $2-$2.75.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper ...	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver ...	25⅛c	25¼c	30⅜c
Time loans—			
60 to 120 days	½	½	3¾@4
5 to 6 months	½@ ¾	¾	3¾@4

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	2⅞@2¾
60 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	3 @2⅞
90 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	3 @2⅞
4 months	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3⅛@3
5 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	3⅜@3¼
6 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	3⅜@3¼

London Quotations

Call money ...	½%	½%	4¾%
Short bills ...	11/16@ ⅞	11/16@ ⅞	5½@6
3 mos bills ...	11/16@1	11/16@1	5⅝@6
Bar gold ...	123s 2 d	122s 8½d	120s 4d
Bar silver ...	16⅞d	16 11/16d	19 11/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper ...	2	2	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco ...	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4
Athens	9	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.35¼	$3.35½	$4.8665
Cables	3.35⅜	3.35⅝	4.8665
France—franc ...	.0390⅜	.0390 7/16	.0392
Belgium—belga ...	.1386	.1387	.139
Italy—lira	.0512	.0512⅛	.0526
Germany—mark ...	.2374	.2376	.2381
Austria—schill'g ...	.1405	.1405	.1407
Cz'ch'vla—crown ...	.0296⅜	.0296¼	.0296
Denmark—krone ...	.1690	.1742	.268
Finland—finm'rk ...	.0150	.0148	.0252
Greece—dr'chma ...	.0525	.0525	.129
Holland—florin ...	.4017	.4018	.402
Hungary—pengo ...	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone ...	.1724	.1733	.268
Poland—zloty ...	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo ...	.0310	.0310	.4420
Roumania—leu ...	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta ...	.0818	.0817	.193
Sweden—krona ...	.1825	.1832	.268
Switz'land—franc ...	.1925	.1925½	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar ...	.0138	.0138	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol ...	.2175	.2190	*
Shanghai—tael ...	.2810	.2830	*
India—rupee ...	.2534	.2543	.3650
Japan—yen ...	.2075	.2062½	.4984
Java—florin ...	.4025	.4025	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso ...	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol ...	.3900	.3912½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol ...	.2581	.2580	.4245
Brazil—milreis ...	.0745	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso ...	.0600	.0605	.12165
Colombia—peso ...	.9550	.9550	.9733
Peru—sol ...	.1750	.1750	.28
Uruguay—peso ...	.4725	.4750	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar ...	.8837½	.8862½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso ...	.3095	.3085	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan 13	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat 2 red	$ .66⅞	$ .63⅞	$ .72⅛
Corn 2 yellow	.41	.40⅞	.50⅞
Oats 2 white	.26⅝	.26	.38⅛
Flour	3.60	3.65	4.50
Beef family	12.00	12.00	17.50
Pork	14.50	14.50	16.75
Lard	.0425	.0545	.0565
Cotton mid up	.0630	.0630	.0675
Zinc	.0310	.0312	.0305
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel bil pitt	26.00	26.00	28.00
Copper	.05	.05	.07⅛
Tin	.2287	.2237	.2212
Rubber	.03⅛	.03¼	.0469
Sugar	.0395	.0400	.0415
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Print cloth	.02⅝	.02⅝	.03½

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '58	64	64
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	29	29
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	22¾	22
Allegheny Corp 5s '50	13¾	13
Allegheny Valley 4s '42	94⅝	94⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	76½	76½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	30	30
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	70	70
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	36½	35¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	83¼	82¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	1	81
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	73	72½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	87	86½
Amer T&T 4s '36	103	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅝	106⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	107	106⅞
Amer T&T 6s '65	106¾	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅛	108⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	95⅛	95
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	71⅞	70½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80⅛	80⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	72⅞	72⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	88	88
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96⅛	95¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	94½	94½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	18	18
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	75	75
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	49	49
Atl Gulf G WI col 5s '59	40	37¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	101¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82¾	82¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	75	75
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	69½	69½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	65¾	64¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	30⅞	29
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	41	39⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s st Swn div '50	70	70
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s 'ct '4	87⅞	87
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	39	38½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	45	44½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	70	70
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	92½	92½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109⅞	109½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110⅝	110⅝
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94½	94½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	69⅞	69⅞
Bklyn City 1st 5s '41	72½	72
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107⅛	107⅛
Bklyn Ed 5s/E '52	107½	107
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96	95
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	86⅛	86
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	111¼	111¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103½	103½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	106⅛	106⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	105½	105½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	38	38
Bush Term con 5s '55	71	[illegible]
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	60	60
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87⅞	87⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	86¾	86½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	88¾	8¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	92⅞	92¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	93	92⅞
Can North 4½s '35	98⅞	98⅞
Can Uorth deb 6½s '46	105⅞	105½
Can North deb 7s '40	104¾	104½
Can Pacific deb 4s	67⅞	66⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	77½	77½
Can Pacific 5s '44	90½	90½
Can Pacific 5s '54	85¾	85¾
Can South 5s A '62	85	85
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	90	90
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	105⅞	105⅞
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	74½	74¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	86	84½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	60	60
Cen Pacific Short L 4s '54	75½	75½
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	26	26
Certainteed 5½s '48	39½	37½
Ches Corp 5s '47	69⅞	68½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	92	91
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	101¾	101¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	105½	105
Ches & O 4½s B	91	90⅞
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	93	93
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	90½	90½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	96⅞	96⅞
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	91⅛	91⅛
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	83½	83½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12½	12
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	94¾	94¾
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105	105
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	35½	35
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	43	43
Chicago M&SP gen 4s '89	48	47½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	52	51⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6	5½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	20¼	19¾
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87 rct	40	40
Chicago & Nw 4¾s 2037	20½	20
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	15	13½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	22½	22¼
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	57¼	57
Chicago & Nw 4¾s C 2037	20¼	20
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	63½	63¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	29¾	29⅜
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	15	15
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14⅞	14¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	28½	28½
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	42	42
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	100⅛	100⅛
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	104	104
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	104	104
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	112½	112½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	65¾	65½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	75	74
Childs Co 5s '43	38½	38⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	44	43
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	99⅛	99⅛
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	104½	104⅝
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	47	46
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	71¼	71¼
Colo Industrial 5s '34	30⅛	30⅛
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	53½	53½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb'61	87	86¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	88¼	88
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	96½	96½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	105½	105½
Cohn R&L 4½s '51 sta	101⅛	101⅛
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100½	100½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	103	103
Conn R & L 4½s '51	99⅞	99⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	101⅛	101⅛
Con Gas 5s '57	104½	104¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106½	106½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	106½	106½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	20	20
Container Corp 6s '46	38	38
Corn Products 5s '34	104⅛	104½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20¼	19
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	27	27
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	27	27
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	107⅜	106¼
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	101¾	101¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	35½	34½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	15	15
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	21	21
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	99⅛	99
Detroit Ed 5s '52	102⅞	102⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102¼	102¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102½	102¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90	90
Dold Packing 6s '42	69	68⅞
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104¾	104½
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	106¾	106¾
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	104½	104½
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	36¾	36¾
Erie RR gen 4s '96	74⅞	74⅞
Erie RR ref 5s '67	29⅜	28¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	29¼	28⅝
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	54	54
Gannett 6s '43	78	78
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	101	100¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅜	102⅛
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	104⅛	104⅛
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	65⅛	65
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2¼	2
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79⅜	79⅜
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	85	84
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101⅜	101⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	104⅛	104
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	47½	47½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	47⅞	47½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	53	51½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	64¼	63½
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	30	30
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	30½	30½
Hackensack Water Co 4s '52	96	95½
Har Riv Pc 4s '54	89⅝	89⅝
Houstonn Belt 5s '37	86	86
Houston Oil 5½s '40	52	51
Hudson Coal 5s '62	33¾	33
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	108	108
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	53	53
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	88½	88⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	106¼
Ill Cenntral 4s '52	60	59⅞
Ill Centra 4s '53	45⅝	45
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	53⅛	53⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	39⅛	38⅜
Ill Central 6½s '36	70	70
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	42½	42
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	46	46
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101¾	101¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	78	78
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	42¾	41½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	42	40⅝
Innter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	54¾	54½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	17½	17½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	66½	65
Inter Rap Tranns 7s '32 cts	63½	63½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	40	40
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	62½	61
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	20¾	20½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	21½	20¾
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	5⅛	5⅛
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	40
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	47½	46¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	29¾	29
Innt Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	34⅞	34½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	32¾	32
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	105⅛	105
Kan City P & L 4½s B '57	104½	104½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	60⅞	60
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	54	54
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	92⅞	91¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	94	93½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	36⅝	36
Kings Co El 5s '37	107⅞	107
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	61	60⅞
Lack Steel con 5s '50	87	86
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	96	96
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	67¾	67¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	80	80
L'Autaro 6s '54	5	4½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	83	82¼
Long Island rfg 4s '49	88½	88½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	33	33
L&N uni 4s '40	87	86½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	68	67½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	88½	88
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	73½	73½
L&N 3s StL div '80	43½	43½
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	86⅝	86¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	30⅝	30⅛
Manhat Ry 1st ct	25⅛	25⅛
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	71	71
Meade 6s '45 ww	48⅛	48
Metro Edison 4½s '68	89½	89½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	95¾	95⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94¾	94⅛
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	40⅛	43
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	62	62
Miss Central 5s	65	64
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	82½	82
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	70	69½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	13⅞	13
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	24½	24
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	24	23⅝
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	24	23⅞
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	24	24
Mo Pac 5s I '81	24	23¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	13⅞	11⅞
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	85½	83½
Montana Power 5s A '62	57⅞	57⅛
Montana Central 5s	90	90
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	86	86
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79	79
Nash Chat & SL 5s '78	70½	70½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	54	53½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	90⅞	90⅛
Nat Steel 5s '56	80⅞	80
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	106⅝	106½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111	110¼
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	90	89
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	60½	60½
NYC & H R gen 3½s '97	79⅞	79¼
NYC & H R deb 4s '34	70	70
NYC & H R 4½s N 2013	45	44
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	44⅞	44⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	48¼	46⅞
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	60½	60½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '37	15⅞	15½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	19	18½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	13⅞	13¼
NY Dock Co 4s '51	54⅝	54⅝
NY Dock Co 5s '38	36⅛	36
NY Edison 5s C '51	107⅛	107¼
NY Edisonn 5s B '44	107⅞	107⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114⅛	114
NY GELH&P pur m 5s '49	101½	101½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	11¼	11¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	56	56
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	45	45
NY NH&H 4½s '67	65⅛	65½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	85	82
NY Ont & W gen 45 '55	45½	45
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54	54
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	37⅞	37
NY Steam Sorp 5s '51	104	104
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	104	104
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108⅝	107½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104⅞	104¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	48	45½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	105	105
Niag Share 5½s '50	68	67⅞
Norf & W con 4s '96	91¾	91⅞
Norf & W div 4s '44	100	99⅞
North Am Co 5s '61	88½	87½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	89	88⅞
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107¼	107¼
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	44	44
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	102½	102½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	86½	86¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	106	105⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	107⅜	107
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	31½	31½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	13⅝	12¾
Paramount Bwl 5½s '51	35	35
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	15	14½
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	67¾	67¾
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	44	44
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	95½	95
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	100⅝	100⅝
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	7	7
Penn Railroad con 4½s	104	103½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	69½	68⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s	86⅝	86
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84½	84
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	92½	92
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '38	102	101¾
Penn Railroad gold 4¾s	83	82¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	40	40
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	75¾	75
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	90	89½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99¼	99¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	66½	66½
Phil Railway 4s '37	21	21
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	36	36
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	69¼	68
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	100¼	100¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	27	26⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4s	100½	99⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105⅛	105⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	104⅛	104⅛
Purity Baking 5s '48	66⅝	66½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	88½	88½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	53	51
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	80	80
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	25½	25⅛
Rio G & W col 4s '49	37½	37½
St Joseph Lead	91⅞	91⅞
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	92½	91⅞
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	50	49
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11	9
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 ct sta	9	8½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	12	12
St Louis SW rfg	24½	24½
StP M&M con 4s '33	95½	95½
StP M&M 4½s '33 reg	92	92
StP M&M con 6s '33	96½	96½
StP M&M 4¼s '33	94¼	94¼
StP M&M con 6s '33 reg	95	95
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	59½	59½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	3½	3¼
Seabd A L 6s ct	3⅞	3⅞
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84½	84½
Shell Union 5s '47	82¼	82¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	82⅞	82⅛
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101½	101½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97⅛	97
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99⅞	99½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	103⅝	103
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	68¼	68¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	100⅞	100⅞
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	53	52¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78½	78½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	53	52
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	52	51½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	52	51
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	64½	64¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	22½	22
Southern Ry con 5s '94	64	64
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	62½	62½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	29	28½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	25	24¾
Southern Ry 5s StL div '51	45	45
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99¾
Studebaker 6s '42	42½	41½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	99¼
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	25	25
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	80	79
Texas Corp 5s '44	92	91½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	96	95
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	50	50
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	50½	50
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	50	50
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42	42
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24¾	24
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	54	53½
Union El&P 5½s '54	104	104
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	101
Union El L & P 5s '57	103⅝	103
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105½	105½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	88	87⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99¼
Union Pacific 4s '68 reg	98⅝	98⅝
Union Pacific reg 4s 2008	89½	89½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	91	90½
United Biscuit 6s '42	99½	99½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	49⅜	48
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	68¾	68¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	73	72½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	30	29½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	33⅛	32½
Vanadium 5s '41	47½	47¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	1½	1½
Virginia Mid 5s '36	39	39
Virginia El & P 5½s	105¼	105¼
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95¾	95½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102¾	102¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	7	7
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	65	65
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	25½	25
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	19¾	19¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¾	105¾
West Shore 4s 2361	72½	72½
Western Electric 5s '44	100½	100⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	61	60¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	64	64
Western Pacific 5s A '46	27½	27½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	60½	60½
Western Union 5s '51	57⅛	57
Western Union col 5s '38	70	70
Western Union 6½s '36	70¾	70
Western Union 5s '60	59	57⅞
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	52⅝	52½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	34	34
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	93¼	92⅝
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	10¾	10¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	61	60½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	60½	60½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan13	Last Jan12
3½s '47	102.28	102.25	102.25	102.25
1st 4¼s '47	102.22	102.18	102.18	102.24
4th 4¼s '38	103.15	103.6	103.6	103.14
US 3s '55	98.20	98.11	98.11	98.19
US 3⅛s '49	99.30	99.18	99.18	99.26
US 3⅜s '43 March	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.14
US 3⅜s '43 June	102.10	102.6	102.6	102.13
US 3⅜s '47	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.13
US 3¾s '56	105.1	104.16	104.16	105.00
US 4s '54	107.2	106.16	106.21	107.00
US 4¼s '52	110.18	110.10	110.10	110.19

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	9¾	9¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	11	10½
Antwerp 5s '58	82½	82½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	45¾	45¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	50¼	50¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50½	50¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	50¼	50¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	51	51
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50½	50¼
Australia 4½s '56	71⅜	70¾
Australia 5s '55	77	76½
Australia 5s '57	76¾	76
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	60	60
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	94½	94½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94	94
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	65⅝	65⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96½	96½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	106⅛	106
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104⅞	104¾
Berlin (City) 6s '58	54½	54
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	60	59½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	70⅛	69⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	68	67½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	63¼	62¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	64⅛	64⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6	6
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6	6
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7	7
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	19½	19½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20	18¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19	19
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21⅛	21
Bremen 7s '35	70	70
Brisbane 6s '50	73½	73½
Brisbane 5s '57	67½	67½
Brisbane 5s '58	66	66
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22½	22
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	44⅝	44⅝
Bulgaria 7s '67	23⅛	22½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	15	15
Canada Dom 4s	87⅞	87
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100	99⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	100⅞	100⅝
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	14⅛	14⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	10⅞	10½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11½	11⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	11⅛	10⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	10	9⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	9⅞	9⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	9¾	9⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	10	10
Chilean Loan 7s '60	7⅝	7⅛
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	28	27⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	36	36
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	71⅛	71
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	74⅞	74½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	15	14⅜
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	73¾	73⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	87¼	87
Denmark (King) 6s '42	91⅞	91
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	84½	84½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	47	46½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	100	100
Fiat 7s '46 war	94	94
Finland 5½s '58	59	59
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	67⅝	67½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100½	100½
Frankfort 6½s '53	50	49⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	123	122½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126⅞	126¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	73¼	72½
German 7s '49	84⅝	83½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	73¼	71⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	64½	64
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	65	63½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	73½	72¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	53	52
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	65	65
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	54⅝	54½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	61	61
Germ Gos Int 5½s '65	63	63
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	63¼	63¼
Greek 6s '68	21	21
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	78	78
Hamburg 6s '46	57	56¼
Helsingfors 6½s '60	55	55
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	58	58
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	98¾	98¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95⅝	95½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93⅛	93⅛
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	37⅞	37½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49	48⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	59¼	59¼
Karstadt 6s '43	37⅞	37⅞
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	12¼	12¼
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	90	90
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105⅛	105⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105	105⅛
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	64⅝	64⅝
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89½	89
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	20¼	20¼
Minas (Geraes 6½s '59	20	20
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	98⅝	98⅝
New South Wales 5s '57	74½	74½
New South Wales 5s '58	74½	74
North German Lloyd 6s '47	59⅛	59
Norway (King) 6s '43	85⅛	85⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	85	85
Nuremberg 6s '52	52	51⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	41½	41¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	44⅞	44⅞
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	46	46
Paulista Ry 7s '42	40	40
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	10¼	10¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	7	6½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	7	6⅞
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	9	9
Poland (Gov 7s '47	54¾	54½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	61	60¾
Prague (Citq) 7½s '52	91	91
Prussia 6½s '51	62½	62
Prussia 6s '52	61¼	60¼
Queensland (State) 6s '47	82½	82½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	96	95½
Rhine Westphalia 5s '52	67⅝	67⅝
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	69	67½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	77	77
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	68	67¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46	64	64
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	12	11½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	14	14
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	17⅛	17
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	18	16½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	16½	16⅛
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91	90½
Roytl Dutch 4s '45 ww	90	89⅞
Roumania 7s '59	35	35
Ruhr '53	56⅝	56⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	14⅞	14⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	58⅝	58
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	69	67½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	75	74
Saxon State 7s '45	74¼	74¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	21½	21¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	22	22
Siemens 6½s '51	82½	82¼
Silesia Bk 6s '47	50	49⅞
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	42½	42
Sydney 5½s '55	69	67¾
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	97½	97
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104½	104¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	35	34¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	104⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	58¼	57⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	58	57⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	57⅞	57⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	31¾	31¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '46	39	39
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	31	30⅞
Vienna 6s '52	66	66
Warsaw 7s '58	41	41
Westphalia El 6s '53	56¾	55½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	48	47⅞

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
INDUSTRIALS			
3 Am Beverage	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Alum Co Am	51	50¾	51
10 Am Gas & El	32½	31⅞	31⅞
1 Am G&E pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Am Invest war	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 *Am Light&T	17½	17½	17½
13 Am Sup Power	5⅛	4⅞	5
4 Ark Nat Gas A	1⅝	1½	1½
10 Atlas Corp	8	7⅞	7⅞
11 Atlas Corp war	3⅛	3	3
B			
1 Blue Ridge	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Braz T & L	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Buckeye P L	27	26½	27
6 Buf N&EP pf	22¾	22¼	22¾
1 Butler Bros	1¾	1¾	1¾
C			
1 Carib Syn	⅜	⅜	⅜
30 †Childs pf	17	17	17
10 Cities Service	3	2⅞	3
1 Clev El Ill	32	32	32
1 Clev El Ill pf	10	10	10
19 Colomb Syn	1/16	1/16	1/16
2 Colum G&E cv pf	95	95	95
3 Comstock Tun	11/16	⅝	11/16
1 Cons G&E Balt	65	65	65
1 Cons G Ut A	½	½	½
2 Crown C Intl A	3	3	3
3 Cusi Mex	¼	¼	¼
D			
6 Deere & Co	10	10	10
10 De Forest	⅜	⅜	⅜
E			
2 East Gas & F	5	5	5
38 El Bond & Sh	20½	2½	20¼
2 El Bond & Sh pf	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 El Pow As A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Europ El A	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
F			
2 Ford Mot Ltd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
G			
1 Globe Underwr	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Goldman Sachs T	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 Graymur	20	20	20
20 Gt Atl & P nv	154½	154	154½
H			
2 Hudson Bay M&S	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
I			
1 Imp Oil Can	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Ins Co N Am	35	35	35
1 Insuran Sec	¼	¼	¼
5 Internat Pet	10½	10½	10½
7 Inter Util B	1	1	1
L			
3 Lake Shore M	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
1 Lefc Real pf	4	4	4
M			
1 Mass Util Asso	2	2	2
3 Memphis N Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Nat Inves war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
†25 Neisner Bros pf	10	10	10
3 N J Zinc	30	29¾	30
2 N Y Steam	40	40	40
1 Niag Hud Pow	16	16	16
1 Niag Hud C war	½	½	½
2 Nor Pipe L	5⅝	5½	5⅝
O			
13 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
†50 Okla Nat Gas 6½ pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
P			
1 Pennroad	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Phoenix Sec	1/16	1/16	1/16
5 Pioneer Gold	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Pitts Pl Ol	14	14	14
R			
1 Relian Init A	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Royal Type	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
S			
2 St Regis Pap	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Salt Cr Prod	4	4	4
2 Selected Indus	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 Selfridge Prov Strs	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Silica Gel ctf	¾	¾	¾
†30 Singer Mfg	99	99	99
1 So Cal Ed A pf	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 St Oil Ind	21¾	21¾	21¾
U			
9 United Gas	2	2	2
3 Unit Gas pf	26½	26½	26½
1 U S & Int Sec	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 U S Elec Pow	¾	¾	¾
1 Util Power & Lt	1½	1½	1½
50 Ut P&L pf	25½	25½	25½
V			
1 Venezuel Pet	1/16	1/16	1/16
W			
25 West Cartridge pf	60	60	60
1 Wright Harg	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
DOMESTIC BONDS			
3 Ala Pow 5s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Ala Pow 5s '51	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Ala Pow 4½s '67	81	80¼	80¼
4 Alumin Co 5s '52	99	99	99
1 Am Cmwl P 6s '40	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5 Am G&E 5s 2028	91⅛	91	91
13 Am P&L 6s 2016	61¼	61	61
10 Am Roll M 5s '48	53	53	53
5 Am Roll M 4½s '33	68¼	68	68
3 Appal El Pow 5s '56	96¾	96¾	96¼
30 Ark P&L 5s '56	90⅞	90	90
16 As G&E5½s '38 inv ct	25	24⅞	24¾
15 As G&E 5s '50	25⅝	25	25
25 As G&E 5s '68	25½	25	25
6 As G&E 4½s '49 C	24¾	24¾	24¾
6 As Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	31	31	31
4 As Tel Ut 6s '33	41½	41	41½
4 As T&T 5½s '55 A	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
6 Balt & O RR 5s F '96	39	39	39
2 Baldw Loc 5½s '33	85	85	85
1 Bates V Bag 6s'42 xw	65	65	65
10 Bell C Can 5s '55 A	100	100	100
6 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	100	100	100
11 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Bingh LH&P 5s '46	98	98	98
6 Bos & Alb RR 4s '33	98	98	98
4 Bost Con Gas 5s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Can Pac 6s '42	91¾	91¾	91¾
6 Caro P & L 5s '56	70½	70	70
10 Cen Ill P S 5s '56 B	77¾	77½	77½
7 Cen Me 5s '55 D	100	99⅞	100
5 Cen P Svc 5½s '49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Cen St El 5½s '54	46⅞	46	46
6 Cen St El 5s '48	45½	45¼	45½
3 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
1 Chi Dist E 5½s '35 B	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
15 Chi Ry cod 5s '27	58	56⅞	58
1 Cig Strs R 5½s '49 A	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
14 Cities Ser 5s '50	38⅜	37⅞	38¼
8 Cit S P & L 5½s '49	41	40¼	40⅜
23 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	41	40	40⅞
1 Clev E Ill 5s '54 A	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Cleve Ry 5s '33	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 Comw'l Ed 5s '54 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Com Ed 4½s '56 C	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 Com Ed 4½s '57 D	101	101	101
20 Comw'l Ed 4s '81 F	92⅞	92¼	92⅞
3 Com Ed 5½s '62 B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Commun P&L 5s '57	52	52	52
1 Con L&P 4½s '56 C	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Con L&P 5s '62 D	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Con Riv P 5s '52 A	99	98⅞	98⅞
1 Con GEl&PBA 4s '81	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Con G Balt 4½s '54	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 A	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2 Consum P 5s '36	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Consum P 4½s '58	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	60½	60	60
1 Crucible St 5s '40	55½	55½	55½
1 Dall P&L 5s '52 C	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Darton P&L 5s '41	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	97½	97½	97½
3 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	91	91	91
1 East Ut Inv 5s '54 A	21½	21½	21½
6 Ed El Ill 5s '35	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Ed El Ill 5s '34	103¼	103¼	103¼
17 Elec P&L 5s 2030	46½	46⅛	46½
1 Empire Dis E 5s '52	48½	48½	48½
10 Emp O & R 5½s '42	46¼	45	46
5 Fstone Cot M 5s '48	84	84	84
1 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	43	43	43
8 Fla P&L 5s '54	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
3 Garlock Pk 6s '39	70	70	70
1 Gatin P 5s '56	71	71	71
8 Gatin P 6s '41 B	52½	52½	52½
1 Gen Mot Ac 5s '36	103½	103½	103½
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	20	20	20
5 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '33	28	27½	27½
2 Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	46	46	46
13 Geo Pow 5s '67	90½	89¾	90½
3 Gillette 5s '40	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Godchaux S 7½s '41	78	78	78
2 Great Nor P 5s '35	100⅞	100¾	100¾
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 H'ensack Wat 5s A77	98¾	95½	95½
3 Houst Gulf G 6½s'43	36¾	36½	36¾
13 Houst Gulf G 6s43A	49	49	49
2 Hous Lt&P 4½s81E	95½	95½	95½
16 Ill Pow & L 5s '56C	70¼	70	70
3 Ill Pw&L 5½s '57	60¾	59½	59½
5 Ill Pw&L 6s'53A	76	76	76
7 Ind El 6s '47	83½	83	83½
5 Ind El 6½s '53 B	89½	87	89½
3 Ind E 5s '51 C	78	76½	78
2 Ind Svc 5s'63A	29½	29½	29½
2 Indnpls P&L 5s'57A	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Insull Ut Inves'40B	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 Int P Sec 7s'57E	95½	95½	95½
3 Int P Sec 6½s '55 C	89	89	89
1 Int Sec Am 5s '47	51	51	51
11 Inters Pow 6s '52	42	41½	42
1 Inters Pow 5s '57	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Inters P Svc 4½s'58	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Ia-Neb L&P 5s'57	84¾	84¾	84¾
5 Ia-Neb L&P 5s'61B	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Ia P&L 4½s'58A	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Ia Pub Svc 5s'57	83½	83½	83½
3 Jam Wat 5½s '55 A	102	102	102
7 Jer Cen P&L 4½'61C	95¾	95¾	95¾
15 Jer Cen P&L 5s '47 B	101¼	101	101¼
2 Ky Util 5s '61 H	73¼	73¼	73¼
9 Kop Gas & C 5½s '50	81	80⅞	80⅞
2 Kop Gas & C 5s '47	76¾	76½	76½
2 Kresge 5s '45 ctf	87	87	87
1 Larutan Gas 6½s '35	64	64	64
23 Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	82½	82	82½
1 Lib McN & L 5s '42	50	50	50
13 Lou P&L 5s '57	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Manitoba P 5½s '51A	45¼	45¼	45¼
3 Mass Gas 5½s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Mass Gas 5s '55	94	94	94
1 Mass Util 5s '49 A	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
5 Memph P&L 5s '48	101	101	101
6 Metro Ed 4s '71	83½	83	83½
47 Metro Ed 5s '62 F	95⅞	94	95⅝
5 Minn P&L 4½s '78	80	80	80
6 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	83	82½	82½
1 Miss Pow 5s '55	72	72	72
10 Miss Riv P 5s '51	105	105	105
22 Mont LH&P 5s '51 A	95¼	94⅛	94¾
1 Mont LH&P 5s '70 B	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
6 Narragansett 5s '57	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
26 Natl El P 5s '78	3¼	2¼	3¼
6 Nebr Pw 4½s '81	101¼	101	101
3 N Eng G&E 5s '48	60	60	60
8 N Eng G&E 5s '47	59	58½	59
3 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	64⅝	64½	64½
2 N Orl P S 6s '49 A	48	48	48
4 NY Fgn 5½s '48	70	70	70
23 NY P&Lt 4½s '67	98¾	98⅛	98½
11 NY St E&G 4½s '80	91½	91	91
12 NY St G&E5½s '62	105	104½	104½
3 Nor A L&P 5s '36	86½	86½	86½
4 Nor A L&P5½s'56A	46½	46½	46½
2 Nor Ind G&E 6s '52	99½	99½	99½
1 Nor Ind PS 4½s '70E	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
13 Nor St P 4½s '61	95	94¾	95
2 N'w Pow 6s '60	13½	13½	13½
5 Ohio Edis 5s '60	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 Ohio Edis 5s '60 new	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Okla P&W 5s '48 A	59	59	59
1 Oswego Falls 6s '41	52	52	52
4 Pac G&E 4½s '57 B	101	101	101
9 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	101⅛	101	101
3 Pac L&P 5s '42	107¼	107¼	107¼
12 Pac P&L 5s '55	70¾	70	70
5 Pac Wes Oil 6½s '43	62½	62	62
1 Pen CenP&L4½s '77	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Pen D&W 6s '49 cod	30	30	30
5 Pen Oh Ed 6s '50	80½	80¼	80¼
3 Pen OhP&L5½s'54A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Pen Pow 5s '56	102½	102½	102½
29 Pen Pub S 6s '47 C	100	96	100
5 Peo G L&C 4s '81 B4	93¼	93¼	93¼
9 Phila El P 5½s '72	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Pied El 6½s '60 A	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
3 Procter & G 4½s '47	105	105	105
7 Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	99⅞	99¼	99¼
6 Pub Sv N Ill 4½s'81F	91¾	91½	91½
5 Pub Sv N Ill6½'37G	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
23 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	66⅝	66½	66¼
1 Pug Sd P&L4½s'50D	61¾	60¾	61¾
2 Reliance Mag 5s'54A	63	60¼	63
3 Roch Cen P 5s '53	47	47	47
3 StLSpr&Peo RR 5s35	50½	48	48
1 St L Gas & C 6s '47	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Safe Har W 4½s '79	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 San Ant P Sv5s'58B	80½	80	80
1 San Joaq L&P5s 57D	98	98	98
12 Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	63½	62⅝	63½
2 Shaw W&P 4½s '68B	63	63	63
3 South Car Pow 5s'57	62	62	62
1 So Cal Ed 5s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 So Cal Ed 5s '52	105	105	105
2 So Cal Ed 5s '54	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1 Southern Nat G 6s44	45	45	45
2 So Pub Util 5s '43	100	99½	100
1 So'west G&E5s'57B	81	81	81
1 Stand G&E 6s '35	63¾	63¾	63¾
5 Stand G&E 6s'51	53	52¼	53
1 Stand G&E 6s'66	53	53	53
1 Stand P&L 6s '57	49	49	49
1 Superpwr Ill 6s '61	93	93	93
1 Superpw Ill 4½s '70	83	83	83
8 Superpwr Ill 4½s'68	82½	82	82½
3 Swift & Co 5s '40	95½	95¼	95½
2 Swift & Co 5s '44	102⅝	102½	102½
11 Tex City Gas 5s '48	57	56	57
4 Tex El S 5s '60	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Tex P&L 5s '56	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
1 Thermoid 6s '34	42	42	42
3 Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	68	66¾	68
37 Toledo Ed 5s '62	97⅝	97⅛	97¼
1 Twin CRT 5½s'52 A	30½	30½	30½
6 Union El 5s '67 B	103⅝	103½	103⅝
1 Un Gulf Cor 5s '50	102½	102½	102½
2 Un L&P 6s '75	52¼	52¼	52¼
1 Un L&RY 5½s'52	56½	56½	56½
2 Un L&RY 6s '73 A	48½	48½	48½
6 Virg El&P 5s'55 A	100	99¾	99¾
3 Virg Pub S 6s '46	61	61	61
1 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	76½	76½	76½
2 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	70	70	70
3 Wash Wat P 5s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 West News Del 6s'44	27¼	27	27¼
2 West Tex Ut 5s '57A	52	52	52
1 W Un G&E 5½s'55A	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 Wisc P & L 5s'56E	87	87	87
1 Wisc P&L 5s'58F	86	86	86
1 Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	89	89	89
FOREIGN BONDS			
10 Com Prvt Bk 5½s '37	65	64⅞	65
1 Danish Con 5½s '55	75	75	75
5 Danzig Port 6½s'52	53	52	53
5 Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	72	72	72
4 Fin R M Bk 6s'61	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
36 Ger C Mun 7s '47	62½	62¼	62½
6 Ger M Cun 6s '47	59¼	59¼	59¼
9 Gesfuerel 6s '53	69¼	69	69¼
1 Hambg El 5½s '38	69	69	69
8 Hanover St 6½s'49	53¾	53	53¾
11 Hanover City 7s '39	59	58¼	58¾
2 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	80½	80½	80½
1 Melbrne El 7½s '46	95	95	95
12 Prussia El 6s '54	69⅛	69	69
5 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	12	11⅝	11¾
1 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53A	64	64	64
11 Russ 6½s ctfs NC'19	3¼	3¼	3¼
24 Russ 5½s ctf 1921	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1 Saar Basin Con 7s'35	100½	100½	100½
4 Sax Pub Wks 6s '37	67	67	67
10 Stinnes 7s '46	58	57½	58
4 Terni Elec 6½s '53	75½	75½	75½
3 Tietz (L) 7½s '46	68¾	68¾	68¾
4 Un El Svc 7s '56	77	76⅞	77
10 Un Ind 6s '45	68	67	68
1 Vam Wat P 5½s '57	68	68	68

xdEx-dividend. exFirst sale since ex-dividend date or dates. xrEx-rights. aPlus extra or extras. bIncluding extra or extras. dPayable in scrip. ePaid last year. fPayable in stock. gPaid so far this year. hCash or stock.

WORLD SOCIETY OF STABLE TYPE SEEN IN ACTION

Former Colorado Governor Says League of Nations Is 'Indestructible'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13 — A closely knit world society, in the fullest sense of the expression, is a reality in 1933, Mr. William E. Sweet, of Denver, Colo., former Governor of Colorado, told the delegates assembled here today for the second day's session of the League of Nations Association of the United States.

Speaking of the League of Nations in action, Mr. Sweet said that the League is indestructible. "It has become a commonplace to say that unless the League settles forthwith the perplexing Manchurian question, it will be destroyed," he said. "Even though the Kellogg-Briand pact, the Nine Power Treaty and the Lytton Report are involved, the perpetuity of the League is not at stake. Japan's resignation could not destroy the League, just as the failure of the United States to join it, did not put an end to the League."

Only world public opinion can destroy the League, Mr. Sweet explained, pointing out that on the contrary world public opinion is on the side of the League. The world, he said, has seen the League at work, it can view first-hand the League's accomplishments, it has come to appreciate its indispensability in a society bound together through discovery, economic necessity and common aspiration.

Gain in League Sentiment

Mr. Charles H. Strong, New York attorney, who is vice-president of the association, spoke last night in the absence of Mr. George W. Wickersham, the president, on the trend of American thinking toward adherence to the League. He referred to the overwhelmingly favorable vote for membership in 11 Massachusetts communities last November as indicative of the present state of sentiment in this country.

"The time has come," Mr. Strong said, "for this association to speak in no uncertain terms as to what it wishes to be done in international affairs. Its members and friends must help the field officers to organize strong branches of the League of Nations Association in every state and in all the principal cities."

Direct Political Action

This recommendation by the association's vice-president followed a call for direct political action sounded earlier in the day by Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger of Chicago, executive secretary of the association's midwest office. Up to the present the association has been an educational agency, Mr. Eichelberger said, in advocating the employment of direct action. Educational policies are splendid, he told the convention, when followed up with instructions by the people to their official representatives that they want their views carried out.

Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Library, is president of the League of Nations Association of Missouri, the host to the national organization. The chairman of the convention committee is Bishop-Coadjutor William Scarlett of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri.

Board to Control Arms, Geneva Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

boring countries. There was no one to say authoritatively whether the accusations made in these articles were true or not.

Any statement by the German Government was subject to suspicion by its critics. Articles dealing with this subject could always be attributed to irresponsible persons or propagandists. The French Government hinted darkly that it was able to demonstrate that Germany was violating the disarmament clauses of the Versailles treaty. Much ill-feeling was engendered.

If there had been a permanent disarmament commission such as is to be established by the Disarmament Conference, something could have been done. Germany itself could have demanded an inquiry. For, in accordance with a proposal made by the United States delegation to the conference, it has been agreed that when the permament commission begins to operate, any country which feels that it is being unjustly accused of violating the disarmament convention can request an investigation by neutral members of the permament commission and publication of their report.

Arms Control Commission

The control which is to be exercised by the permanent commission will be effective in proportion as the commission is kept informed concerning the armaments situation in various countries. Its information will depend primarily on the good faith of the governments concerned in providing, or not concealing, data as to the state of their land, sea and air forces and equipment. The commission will have at its disposal not only official statements regularly supplied by the various governments, but it will have the right to ask for additional information and to call upon any person whatsoever to supplement these official statements. There may be incorporated in the final convention a provision that no worker in a munitions factory or other person who becomes aware that the convention is being violated can be prosecuted by his government for revealing the fact to the commission.

It is often said that a nation's armaments cannot be effectively supervised because it is possible for one state to accumulate or cause arms to be manufactured in another country. The answer to this is that control can only be effective if it can be applied to all countries capable of accumulating or manufacturing war materials. Fortunately, there is every indication that the disarmament convention will be practically universal in its scope and application.

Fundamentally, control can only be effectual if the Permanent Commission has the right to make investigations on the spot. Practically every nation represented in the conference is ready to admit this right. The report prepared by M. Bourquin of Belgium, the conference's rapporteur on this question, which has been approved by the bureau or executive commission of the conference, recommends that the Permanent Commission, at the request of one or more of its members and by a two-thirds vote of those present, "may decide to conduct local investigations." An opportunity will be afforded for such countries as may so desire, to arrange for regular periodical investigations by the commission. This may be accomplished, either by incorporating optional clauses to this effect in the convention, or by inserting such provisions in regional agreements, especially the European regional agreement, which is a feature of the French "constructive" plan now before the conference.

The Permanent Commission has grown to be a much larger and more authoritative body than was intended when the conference commenced work last February. In its final form, it will really be a sort of permanent disarmament conference, for every country represented at the present conference will have a right to be represented on the commission. In practice, the commission will probably be a smaller and less unwieldy body than this would seem to indicate, for not every country will wish to maintain a permanent delegate to the commission. For practical purposes, as Mr. Norman Davis of the American delegation explained just before he left Geneva in December, the commission will really be a perpetuation of the bureau, or executive commission, of the present conference.

Authority in League

The framers of the draft disarmament convention of 1930, who laid the groundwork for the present conference, intended to establish a permanent commission of about 20 experts, without the right to serve as political representatives of their governments. This has all been changed, for the plan now is to make the commission much larger, and it is to be composed of political representatives of governments, rather than technicians. Its routine administration will be in the hands of the disarmament section of the League of Nations Secretariat, and it will have a panel of experts to assist it with technical questions. It may also have attached to it a consultative body consisting of workers' and employers' representatives, such as are delegated to the governing body of the International Labor Office, and also representatives of the principal disarmament and peace organizations and societies throughout the world. If delegates from the peace societies are thus given a right to be present at the meetings of the Permanent Commission, they can do an important piece of publicity work in keeping those who are most interested in such matters informed as to the progress and accomplishments of the commission.

Obviously, the work of the Permanent Commission will have as many different aspects as the disarmament problem itself. It will naturally divide itself into subcommittees to deal with such questions as chemical warfare and the manufacture of and trade in arms and munitions. It will require the services of qualified experts in such questions. And one of its most important tasks will be to keep the disarmament convention up to date by preparing for its revision when technical or political developments may make this necessary.

Under the Permanent Commission, international control of national armaments is to have its first fair trial. Months of hard work and much clear thinking have resulted in a plan which appears to be both practical and satisfactory to the nations.

Like all international undertakings, it will be as successful as the nations permit it to be.

Footwear Outlook Seen as Brighter

THE favorable reports that were coming to hand in the autumn of last year concerning the activity of the footwear industry were borne out by figures showing that shoe manufacturers made 314,000,000 pairs in 1932. Now these data are supplemented by authoritative estimates of trade leaders, indicating an output of 317,000,000 shoes for 1933, a slight gain, but satisfactory under the circumstances.

Jesse Alder, president of the National Shoe Retailers Association, said this week that the outlook for the shoe business in the current year "looks brighter than it has at the beginning of the last three years." Orders aggregating $4,000,000 were signed with 400 manufacturers at the association's recent show in Chicago.

YOUNGSTOWN SCRAP UP 25 CENTS

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 13—Heavy melting steel scrap prices have been advanced 25 cents a ton here to $8.50 to $9 a ton. A sharp run-up in scrap prices will not be unexpected if a bulge in the melting rate in this district takes place. Supplies of old metal are low in yards of valley dealers and mills.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—There is more activity in the Pittsburgh and Chicago steel scrap markets, and the former shows an advance of 25c a ton in the general price levels during the last week, according to reports in the steel trade. Improvement is said to have been based on buying of railroad heavy melting steel at $9 a ton.

SOVIET IMPLIES CHANGE COMING IN GRAIN TAXING

Definite Levy in Advance of Sowing to Displace Collections System

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (AP)—Abolition of the depressing grain "collections" system, in effect for the past five years, was officially predicted today as a means of remedying the serious food shortage in Russia.

President Molotoff, the "front" of the Soviet Government, said in a speech made public last night that the present cumulative "collections" system probably would be replaced by a definite grain "tax" in kind, levied in advance of sowing.

Under the present system of levying upon deliveries on a basis of possibilities, production fell off greatly because peasants knew the more they raised, the more the government would take.

"The supply of manufactured goods and of food must be improved," said Mr. Molotoff, who is charged with execution of government decisions, in announcing capital investment in industry this year will amount to 18,000,000,000 rubles (nominally about $9,000,000,000).

This was a little more than "actually invested" in 1932, although under the first Five-Year Plan for that year, an expenditure of 21,000,000,000 rubles was planned.

In virtual agreement with the recommendations made public three days ago in a speech by Mr. Joseph V. Stalin, chief of the Communist Party, Mr. Molotoff said there would be an increase of 16.5 per cent in this year's production over 1932's. Mr. Stalin set the figure roughly at 16 per cent in his speech.

While declaring the first Five-Year Plan "was accomplished," in little more than four years, Mr. Molotoff disclosed that key industrial production for 1932 increased only 8.5 per cent over 1931, whereas a 34.7 per cent increase was listed to permit fulfillment of the plan.

The President predicted an increase of 14 per cent in productivity of labor in 1933. He said this would be brought about by increased efficiency, while the number of new workers would be held to 100,000, an increase of only 2 per cent.

"The needs of the masses are greatly increasing and . . . this year we must further increase the supply for workers and peasants," he said.

He declared there must be a 10 per cent increase in light industrial production to supply demands for manufactured goods.

NEW BANK TO TAKE OVER LAWRENCE TRUST

Plans whereby a new savings bank takes over the assets of the closed Lawrence Trust Company were announced yesterday by the State Banking Department through Gov. Joseph B. Ely. Resuption of the company's banking business will be permitted by the opening of the new bank, while the necessity for liquidating the assets in an unfavorable market will be obviated. As the enactment of certain enabling legislation is essential, the date of effecting the plan is not published. Drafts of the legislation have been proposed.

In a statement by Mr. Arthur Guy, state bank commissioner, the necessity for approval by the Supreme Judicial Court was mentioned. It is estimated, he said, that approximately 50 per cent of the deposit liabilities of the savings department will be assumed by the new bank, a substantial portion of which will be available in cash upon opening.

JUSTO ADJOURNS ARGENTINE CONGRESS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 13 (By U. P.)—President Justo's unexpected adjournment of Congress Jan. 10 was decided upon because he believed the legislative body had accomplished the principal tasks for which it had been called into special session, it was learned upon publication of the order ending the session.

Other matters of urgent nature, the order said, will be met temporarily by presidential decree. These include grain and agricultural relief bills.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH Evenings at 8:30 Sat. Mat. (Auspices American Theatre Society) VIOLET HEMING · ROGER PRYOR in JOHN VAN DRUTEN'S Comedy Hit THERE'S ALWAYS JULIET Eves. 50c to $2.50. Thurs. and Sat. Mats. 50c to $2 Plus Tax

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CIVIC REPERTORY 14 St. and 6 Av. WA. 9-7450 50c, $1, $1.50 Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30 EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
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Seats 4 wks. adv. Box Off. and Town Hall, 113 W. 43
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MANCHESTER, N. H.

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Daniel Webster Highway North of Manchester

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6 Course Luncheon, 45c OPEN
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Luncheon 50c and 75c
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Sunday Dinner: 12 to 3 P. M.—5 to 8 P. M.
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Yama's T Rooms Will open about Jan. 15th at 47 East 49th Street, near Park Avenue
Known for delicious food and homelike atmosphere.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olevnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-2, Watertown, N. Y.

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HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.). An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 167 West 71st St.—Two rooms furnished-unfurnished, bath, kitchenette, elevator, switchboard day and night; strictly respectable.

ST. GEORGE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Apartment in Castleton Park, 3 rooms and bath, attractively furnished or unfurnished; reasonable. Inquire St. George 7-0329.

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383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
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Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants, hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 27 West 11th St.—Quiet, comfortable apartment (real home), 7 rooms, elevator; select residential section; every possible service; sub-lease desirable tenant, $1500.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Front apartment overlooking Rock Creek Park; 2 rooms, kitchen, dining alcove, bath. Frigidaire; near church; $60. Apt. 404, 2707 Adams Mill Road, N. W.

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DRESSMAKER, first-class, gowns and dresses, coats and evening wraps; remodeling, alterations; also ready-to-wear. Telephone Clarkson 2-2281, New York City.

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BUSINESS girl who loves children stay in evenings and Sundays in exchange for room, board. Tel. Riverside 9-0240, New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HAND made popcorn bedspread, large size; gent's dress suit, size 40; Victor Victrola. Telephone Winchester 1069-W (Mass.).

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work; fur trimmed cloth coats now $50, were $75, sizes 18 and 38. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9583.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Home for elderly people, for those needing rest, attention; experienced person in charge. "Rest Haven," 8539 114th St. Rich. Hill 2-7077.

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Home for rest and study. Winter sports. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16

Books That Talk And Printing By Radio Forecast

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 — Talking books and newspapers printed by radio are two possibilities which may bring about social changes "by tremendously facilitating the passing on of information and all kinds of reading matter," declares Prof. William F. Ogburn, director of research in the President's Recent Social Trend's study. His comment was given out Jan. 6 by the University of Chicago, of whose faculty he is a member.

"Changes in the printing industry are very probable," said Professor Ogburn. "There are inventions which enable one person to set type by a teletypesetter in innumerable newspaper plants. It has been demonstrated that a newspaper can be printed by radio, and there is another process for setting type by photography.

"General adoption of such devices would obviously require readjustment in the economic organization, and will produce social changes, by tending further to break down the isolation of the outlying regions.

"The talking book is another real possibility. It now exists in two forms, one on a reel of photographic film and the other in the form of a charged wire. A machine will run these off and recite the book. General adoption of the talking book would affect the printing industry, particularly if it can be set up more cheaply or quickly. It would make readjustments necessary in our institutions, perhaps creating technological unemployment of professors and librarians. It also would affect our home life and use of leisure time."

WORKERS OPPOSE TAX RISE

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (AP) — Ten thousand miners and 4000 metal workers in the Charleroi district started at 24-hour protest strike yesterday against new taxes. The employers threatened to retaliate with a lockout.

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IN reorganizing Eastern Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont territories I require the services of district managers preferably women, to develop and supervise the sale of a complete dress line; 30% commission on your own sales, 10% on your group. This is an unusual opportunity. Direct sales experience not necessary. For appointment write L. J. KIERMAN, Boston, Mass., Mattapan Station.

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N. Y. C., 601 West 110th St. (Schermerhorn)—Sunny front double, semi-private bath, 10th floor; also large single; home privileges.

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STATEN ISLAND, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y.—Comfortable room, single or double; reasonable; near all transportation; breakfast optional. Tel. Pt. Richmond 7-8064-J.

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ELECTRICIAN master's and journeyman's licenses; 20 years' experience in all lines of construction and maintenance, including sound equipment; excellent references. H-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MANAGING housekeeper for private family or house director in boarding school by woman with over 20 years' experience; economical buyer and good manager; location immaterial. Write Box H-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RETIRING from business, desirous of placing my thoroughly experienced secretary-bookkeeper in position where honesty, conscientiousness, ability are especially appreciated; location anywhere. Address EDGAR A. GERST, Tivoli, N. Y.

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Interest Begins January 16
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UPHAMS CORNER CODMAN SQUARE
MATTAPAN SQUARE
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Battery and Radio Service
WILLARD BATTERIES
HENRY F. HOUGHTON
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No rubbing, waterproof.
Hardens in 20 minutes.
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Guaranteed 18 Months at
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Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
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PARSONS DRY GOODS CO.
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In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a

FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
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PLUMBING and HEATING
HARDWARE
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GENERAL BANKING & TRUST SERVICE
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Derby's Inventory Sale
Price Reductions 1/4 to 1/2
Open Every Evening Till 8 P. M.
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Socially Correct Confections
Salted Nut Meats Our Specialty
Special Theatre Packs, 20c
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Fuel Oil
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Genuine Frederics Vita-Tonic Permanents $5
Monday and Wednesday Special
Shampoo and Finger Wave, 75c
Beautiful, Lasting Permanents, Each an Original Creation

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DRESSES—HATS—COATS
Greatly Reduced
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For Breakfast JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE
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FREE DELIVERY—PORTER 2200
PRUDENCE
Ready to Brown CORNED BEEF HASH
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Fine Repairing in All Its Branches
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Dresses $3.75 and $5.75
NOW $3.00 and $4.00
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Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
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Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
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Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs.
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Prices on all our work are reduced one-third.
CALL 2432 and let us serve you.
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Commences Jan. 12th and Continues Through the Month
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OPPOSITE R. R. STATION

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We can supply you with
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Now $2.95 and $3.85
Formerly $4 and $5
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BANK BY MAIL
Small Accounts as Well as the Larger Ones Are Cordially Solicited.

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"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments Located on Five Floors

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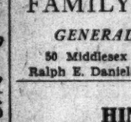

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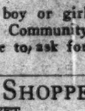

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WASHING and POLISHING
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Best Quality Meats and Groceries
at
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Our entire stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Footwear, marked exceptionally low for this sale.

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GENERAL LAUNDERERS
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Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

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Dykeman's Drug Store
Why not help your boy or girl win a prize in our Community Club contest? Be sure to ask for coupons.

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SOUTH STREET
Clearance Sale of Shoes, Overshoes and Rubbers
Expert Shoe Repairing

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BAIL'S, 168 High Street
PATRONIZE
Osborne's Two Convenient Stores
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Carrying a new complete stock of Hardware, Dinnerware and Gifts . . . Our Hampden St. Store is for your convenience.

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of Every Description
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Chocolates and Bonbons
60c a pound
WE MAKE THEM
Junkins *the Candy Maker*
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Greeting Cards for All Occasions

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Mightiest
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$129,000 Worth of Merchandise
for $93,000
Every department in our store participates in this great event!

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The Lexington Tailor
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
1853 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0569
Saws, Knives, Axes, Hatchets, Scissors, etc., Sharpened. We repair Bicycles, Baby Carriages, Children's Vehicles and other articles too numerous to mention.

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8-10 DEPOT SQUARE

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Gifts
The MODERN SHOP
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Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service

Official Brake and Light Station No. 1118
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Night Phone Lexington 1099
DAY AND NIGHT TOWING SERVICE

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Large variety of colors, 10 and 17 inches—Capitol Candles 5c and 10c apiece—Priscilla 10c and 15c.
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Greatest January Markdown Sale features sweeping reductions throughout every department. Savings unequaled in years.
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Rich in Charm—Frugal in Cost
We want to do more than just sell pieces of furniture. We want to help you make comfortable and happy homes. Let us be of service during the year 1933.
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MEN'S SUITS and OVERCOATS
Greatly Reduced
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN

STOCKING SALE
45c pr.
They are one of our standard brands that never sold so low before
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All Fashionable Shades
T. W. ROGERS CO
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BREAKERS 3400

J. B. & W. A. LAMPER, Inc.
COAL
3 CENTRAL SQUARE
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DOROTHY BENHAM, Milliner
147 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN
Telephone 0631-W

Keep your rooms bright and cheerful
with flowers or plants selected from our large assortment. We also carry greeting cards for all occasions.
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Distinctive Styles for My Lady
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is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
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Flowers for All Occasions
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Headquarters for Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkey
Native Fowl and Chicken at Lowest Market Prices
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NEW HATS
to brighten your winter costumes $1.98 and up.
CHINESE IMPORTATIONS
for CHRISTMAS
MISS NADEAU
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ONE DOLLAR
Per Ton Discount for CASH
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Highest Quality—Fuel Oil
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Resources Over a Million Dollars
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SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

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Willey's Inc.
UNION STREET at 250
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses
Clearance Sale of All Winter Apparel

CHERRY'S NEW BEDFORD *SALE*—
Magnificent Fur Trimmed Coats in a great choice at
$28—$38—$59.75
Second Floor

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. Luncheon Dinner
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

WALK-OVER SHOES
CANCELLATIONS JOBS—SAMPLES REJECTS
$495
236 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store *240 Union Street*
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
199 UNION STREET

NEWBURYPORT

SERVE FISH
At Least Once or Twice a Week and Buy FRESH from
THE TARPON FISH MARKET
INN STREET

NEWTON

Mann & Mann
361 CENTRE ST. 4-6 HALL ST.
HARDWARE
RADIOS
Atwater Kent—Philco—General Electric $18.75 up
Electrical Appliances at new low prices
Electric Clocks—$1.98 up
Electric Toys—Electric Telephones
Games—Sleds—Scooters—Velocipedes

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All Kinds of Tailoring and Cleansing at Moderate Prices
Satisfaction Guaranteed

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FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES FANCY MEATS
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Strictly Fresh Sea Food
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AUGUST OSTERLUND
Incorporated

NASH MOTOR CARS
Sales and Service
GENERAL REPAIRING TIRES, BATTERIES, etc.
724 BEACON STREET
Serving Newton Motorists Since 1919

FRESH EGGS
DAILY
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NEWTONVILLE

323 Walnut St.
Opp. Madison Ave.
Newton Flower Shop
Newtonville
Call Newton North 2900
at any hour—day or night

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 1560
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Tel. Middlesex 0083
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COAL—COKE—WOOD
Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

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46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

Come and See Shop
318 WALNUT STREET
Annual Pre-Inventory Sale
DRASTIC REDUCTIONS
Lamp Shades, Jewelry, English Chintzes, Miscellaneous Crafts, Ice 25c, 50c and $1. Reduced from 50c to $1.50

Paramount FRUIT CO.
310 WALNUT STREET
FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
HATCHET BRAND Canned Goods

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over
SHOE STORE—
Our New Location
190 NORTH STREET

Store Wide Clearance
Now Going On
The WALLACE CO.

CUTTING'S JANUARY SALE
Fine Clothing at Reduced Prices
C. H. CUTTING CO.

TOMATO JUICE
4 NO. 2 CANS 29¢
CHICKEN BRAND—NICE FLAVOR
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
MAIN STORE PITTSFIELD — BRANCH AT DALTON

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
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Cloverbloom Butter
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37 STODDARD AVE.—Dial 5396
We Deliver

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Res. Tel. Braintree 1778

M. R. LYONS
Real Estate and Mortgages
Insurance of Every Description
Telephone, President 0788
ROOM 2, 1389 HANCOCK STREET
Tel. Granite 0264

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Watchmaker and Jeweler
51A Billings Rd., Norfolk Downs, Mass.

SHIP'S HAVEN
Restaurant and Food Shop
Reservations Made for Special Parties
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Jewelry and Gift Shop
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Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 2734-W

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OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVE. Pres. 5000

Ralph Coal Co.
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President 0630
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
blue coal CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Tel. Granite 5960 Open Sat. Evening 7 to 9

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PLUMBING :: HEATING
83 FRANKLIN STREET
Plumbing Heating
William L. Troup Walter D. Troup

READING

TORRE'S
Old Fashion Chocolates
39c Pound
OUR OWN MAKE
READING SQUARE

MASSACHUSETTS

ROSLINDALE

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
84 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household.
A SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

SALEM

Naumkeag Trust Co.
GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
Savings Department and Safe Deposit
217 ESSEX STREET

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KARL T. SMALL
APOTHECARY
Chocolates of Supreme Quality
50¢ per pound in 1 Pound 1/2 Pound Boxes
My Personal Guarantee Behind Every Pkg.
TEELE SQUARE Somerset 2179

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FUEL OIL
For Ranges and Heaters
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Flower Phone Som. 0416-0417
328 Broadway, Winter Hill

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WET WASH FLAT WORK
ROUGH DRY
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Somerset 2661

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MAISON WOODWORTH
23 HARRISON AVENUE
A Beauty Salon Offering High Class Work
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Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

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on MAIN STREET
Department Store

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Now $5.00
Chas. A. Harris
10A Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 1856

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Our Motto: A particularly discriminating service to please the women of the family.
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Cut Flowers
Potted Plants

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Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
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Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

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Fresh Meats and Vegetables
GROCERIES:
Distributors for S. S. Pierce Company
62 PLEASANT ST. Phones 3221, 3222

JACKMAN & LANG
Insurance of All Kinds
2 So. Main St., Concord, N. H.

Interesting New Things for Spring
are noticed here and there throughout the store
HARRY G. EMMONS

Quality Service Price
CITY COAL COMPANY
11 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 3080

THE FRIENDLY SHOP
January Clearance Sale
on All Gifts and Millinery
69 NO. STATE STREET Tel. 1816

Empire Apparel Shop
Ladies' Outer Apparel, Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
96 N MAIN STREET TEL. 626

CONCORD FURNITURE CO.
Home Furnishers
Interior Decorators
Opposite State House, Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON COAL and N. E. COKE
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

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Wholesale Grocers

Profile Brand Kidney Yellow Eyes or Pea Beans
14 BRIDGE ST. Phone 900

TRASK
RADIO and ELECTRIC SHOP
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
LAMPS AND SHADES
GOLF AND TENNIS
Just North of Emmons'

Harper Method Permanent Wave
Including Reconditional Oil Shampoo, First
$10.00
4 PARK STREET
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WALK-OVER SHOES
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY
Brownbilt Shoes
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CONCORD, N. H.

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MIRRORS
LAMPS
R. H. TIPPET
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HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

Bartlett's
Fountain and Food
125 WARREN ST. Tel. 1110

500 Envelopes $1.65
printed with name and address. Samples and prices on other quantities on request.
Evans Printing Co.
29 SCHOOL STREET

Dew-Drop-In
For HOOD'S ICE CREAM
Daily and Sunday Papers
Prop. W. N. Hanson 84 So. Street

Gordon's Fish Market
Oysters R Now in Season
12 PLEASANT ST. Tel. 594

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches put up to take out
CONCORD, N H Opp State House

DOVER

Try Our Service Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.

COMMON SENSE
BUY YOUR CLOCKS IN A JEWELRY STORE WHERE THEY CAN REPAIR SAME
You would not buy an automobile in a jewelry store, so buy clocks where they should be sold.
E. R. McCLINTOCK
TEL. 1195

Lynch's Bobbing Shop and Beauty Parlor
HAIR CUTTING
PERMANENT WAVING
450 Central Ave.

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Manchester Coke
Made in Our Modern Plant from the Finest American-Mined Coal
MANCHESTER GAS CO.

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Distributors of Philadelphia & Reading Anthracite Coal—Also Wood, Hay, Grain, Fertilizers and Farm Machinery
OFFICE 39 MALVERN ST.
Office and Yard 632 MASSABESIC ST.

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM ST., MANCHESTER, N. H.
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
Phones 667 and 668

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Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Home Made Ice Cream, Cake Pies and Cookies.
268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3394

NEWTON'S
EAT MORE FISH
69 MANCHESTER ST. Phones 11 and 12

HERMAN C. STACHE
FLORIST
Flowers and Plants for All Occasions.
683 SECOND STREET
Phone 1261

Maser Bros.
Leading Upholsterers
209 Manchester St. Tel. 915

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The poinsettia was named after Joel Roberts Poinsette (1779 to 1851) of South Carolina, Secretary of War under President Van Buren. While on diplomatic service in Mexico, Poinsette found the plant growing wild and brought it back to the United States. It is a member of the bean family; the terminal leaves which begin to turn red in the fall are often mistaken for flowers.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

That (C. H. W., who submits a sentence with "that" used five times consecutively, and says a friend told him it was possible to use six)—The inquirer's sentence is: "Is that that that that that boy spelled?" (The third "that" is the subject.) For six in a row: "He said that that that that that that relates to was misspelled." (A pause after the third "that" and after "to" helps.) Do we hear seven?

God (Mrs. H. G., E. M. D.)—The *o* is short as in cod. Webster's, however, quotes the Oxford English Dictionary as follows: "From a desire to utter the name of God more deliberately than the short vowel naturally allows, the pronunciation is often (with *o* short-circumflex as in soft) or even (with *o* circumflex as in orb)."

We have often said, however, that the motivating thought back of the word is of greater importance than the particular value of the *o*. Think of dusty idols when uttering "god," and of Love when uttering "God," and note the difference.

Quote (E. M. D.) — *Kwote* (long *o*); not *kote*.

Creator (E. M. D.) — We should much prefer some semblance of the *o* sound, but Webster's pronounces the word *kre-ay'-ter*.

Bury (E. M. D.)—*Behr'-y*.

"Human hypotheses" (E. M. D.)—Since that is about the only kind of hypotheses there are, there would seem to be no reason for stressing "human."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Children's Corner

Lady Carries the Mail

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BEDTIME, Tommy!" called Mother, as she started toward the stairs. "Coming!" answered Tommy, and quickly put his toys on the cupboard shelves. The silk patchwork quilt was in Mother's hands when Tommy buttoned the last button on his pajamas.

"That yellow piece with the green leaf on it ought to have a good story," Tommy said after scanning the pretty quilt spread out before him.

"So it has," Mother replied. "That is from one of Aunt Sally's favorite dresses." I will tell you about Aunt Sally and her little black mare.

"When Aunt Sally was a little girl, Grandfather gave her a little black colt for her own. Lady grew to be just as fond of her little mistress as Sally was of the black mare.

"One of Sally's chores was to fetch the mail from the village post office. Each morning she brought Lady to the back doorstep to mount the saddle. Lady soon realized that the closer she came to the step, the easier it was for her mistress to mount and she became very particular about it, not allowing the little girl to put her foot in the stirrup until she was satisfied that she was near the step. An easy trot across the meadow lanes brought them to the post office, where again Lady insisted upon getting as close as possible to the doorstep before letting Sally dismount. Then Lady would walk over to where the other horses were left and, while she may have exchanged morning greetings with them, the moment Sally appeared at the door Lady went straight to her, circling until close enough for her to mount.

"One day the mail went astray and there was nothing at all in Grandfather's box. Sally came out empty-handed, but Lady did not understand and refused to go home. Sally mounted her, but the little black mare insisted upon coming back to the post office doorstep. Finally the postmaster came out to ask what the trouble was. When Sally told him, he suggested that she come in and take an old newspaper from his desk. Lady's quick eye caught sight of the paper in Sally's hand and she galloped all the way home as though to make up for lost time. How Sally laughed when she gave Great-Grandmother yesterday's paper and told her how Lady insisted upon getting the mail!

"One morning, Grandmother asked Sally's older sister, Kate, to do some errands at the village, telling Sally that Kate would fetch the mail.

"When mail-time came, Lady was waiting at the fence by the barn to be saddled. Finally her anxiety was too great and though she had never jumped the bars before, she leapt over them and went to the house. She circled again and again at the doorstep, neighing each time for Sally to come. But Sally was doing Sister Kate's chores in the pantry and didn't come out. Lady decided to go in search of her mistress. Very carefully she mounted the little porch, pushed open the door with her nose and walked into the kitchen. Sally heard the hoofs on the floor and dashed out from the pantry. With a joyful leap which set milk pans and kettles rattling on the shelves, Lady caught hold of Sally's sleeves as though to say, "At last, I've found you!"

"Never letting go, Lady pulled her mistress to the doorstep and then circled close for her to mount. Just then Sister Kate rode in with the mail in her hands. Poor Lady was so puzzled that they all agreed that from then on, Lady should fetch the mail."

The Adventures of Waddles

WHEN HUSTLER SIX'S GAS IS LOW, FOR SERVICE I KNOW WHERE TO GO;
1.
FOR WHILE ONE FILLS THE TANK WITH GAS, ANOTHER DUCK SHINES UP THE BRASS.
2.
THEY WIPE THE WINDSHIELD OFF WITH CARE, AND PUMP THE TIRES UP WITH AIR.
3.
THEY SURELY FIND GOOD SERVICE PAYS AND SO SHOULD WE IN OTHER WAYS.
4.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

THE height of human wisdom is to bring our tempers down to our circumstances, and to make a calm within, under the weight of the greatest storm without.—DEFOE.

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 246, 292 and 98

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tunes "Valerius" (246) and "Protection" (292) were chosen by Valerius, poet of patriotism, from the traditional folk songs of the Netherlands, for use with words of prayer and praise during the long struggle, led by William of Orange, that liberated the Low Countries from the rule of Spain, and assured religious freedom for Europe.

It was fitting that an American historian should write a great book on this famous patriotic effort, as a reminder of how much not only the City of New York (once New Amsterdam) and the State (once New Netherland) but the whole of the United States owes to the fact that the first 50 years of the colony (1614-1664) were under Dutch control. The roll of Dutch names deriving from those days ranges from Philip Schuyler of Saratoga fame to Theodore Roosevelt, typical American. What religious liberty everywhere owes to Dutch hospitality to the English Pilgrims, founders of Congregationalism, is fitly commemorated by the use of these hymns in the Christian Science Hymnal.

Hymn No. 246, "Valerius," was used by the poet to celebrate an event of 1585, Elizabeth of England had sent Leicester to the Netherlands with an army to help the Dutch. The modern editor of the song says that while the army was soon withdrawn, Valerius's joyful poem was a prophecy of the deliverance which was at last to be God-given, and not the gift of human help. Valerius used for his poem thoughts from Isaiah 40, beginning with the image of the tent in verse 22. The song is marked slow and expressive.

The true name of Valerius was Adriaan Wouterssohn ("Walters son").

Hymn No. 292 is known as the Dutch Prayer of Thanksgiving. The German version begins, "Wir treten zum beten" ("We gather for prayer") and the English words, widely used in the United States, begin: "We gather together to ask the Lord's blessing"; then:

So from the beginning the fight we were winning.
Thou, Lord, wast at our side, let the glory be Thine.

In this and in Hymn No. 292 is a similar rhythmic motive which perhaps characterizes Dutch folk song.

History knows no more valiant years than are commemorated in the words of this song. They take us to the end of 1597, when special days of prayer were set apart to celebrate the final assurance of liberty, secured by the victory of Prince Maurice, William's younger son, at Groningen in 1594. The words used in the Hymnal give the thought of Protection, used here for the tune name. They are based on Ephesians 6 and I Chronicles 29.

The tune "In Babilone" (No. 98) also appears among the Dutch traditional melodies. The words here are by Thomas Hastings (1784-1872), an American who worked lifelong "for the greater glory of God through better musical worship." He composed both music and words. His father was one of the pioneers of central New York State in 1786. The son spent his life in New York City. Thus the words unite with the music to commemorate New Netherland, where as early as 1624 eighteen languages might be heard, and freedom of conscience for all made the city an asylum for fugitives from many lands.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 91

New World Cities

Prepared by Anne Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty.

What is your score?

1.

Older than Jamestown
Or Santa Fe quaint,
Is this winter resort
Named after a saint.

2.

It's Uncle Sam's city
From center to rim;
Designed by a Frenchman—
A great credit to him.

3.

This capital seaport,
An island its base,
Is named for a queen—
Now tell us its name.

4.

Near where the Big Muddy
Joins the Great Stream,
This city harks back
To the old French régime.

5.

'Tis really a twin,
This active, fine town;
A great milling center
Of world-wide renown.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: Rime-O-Grams No. 91."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Purchasing Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Calcutta, India

IT IS the custom of an American missionary in a village of India to give a "feast" each year in observance of the Christmas season. Although rice is the only article on the menu, it is a gala event for the Hindu children, who are seldom free from hunger.

At the holiday time this last year, one of the girls noticed that the missionary seemed less happy than usual, concerning the preparations. It was learned that she had only half the quantity of rice needed, with no funds in sight to purchase more.

The little girl excused herself from the group and, returning shortly, dropped a few small coins into the lap of the missionary, saying, "Now you will have enough to buy plenty of rice, for I am giving you all of my money."

Even though the gift was small, it represented the girl's entire summer earnings from yard work, and had been guarded carefully until there should be sufficient for the purchase of some cheap gay-colored beads.

Knowing how much of sacrifice was represented in this money, the missionary was able to get the utmost in purchasing power from the few small coins, and the gift was multiplied to the blessing of many.

In Lighter Vein

Not Hard Boiled

Dr. Theophilus Leigh (grandfather of Jane Austen) is credited with having been a university wit, whatever that may mean, and an example of this academic humor is cited by Austin Dobson. Someone told Dr. Leigh that So-and-so had been "egged into matrimony."

Dr. Leigh replied, "May the yoke sit easy on him."

Consolation

Hotel Telephone Operator (calling guest): "I apologize for not calling you so you could get that early train; however, I'm calling now to say that you may as well sleep as long as you like."

A Budding Webster

The family was preparing the lesson for Sunday school.

"Surely you remember what 'synonym' means?" queried the mother.

"Sure, we remember," said one of the small boys, alertly. "Synonym is something you put in pies."

Sticking to the Highway

Hiker: "How far is it to the next village?"

Farmer: "Wal, as a crow flies, it's about 20 miles."

Hiker: "That's interesting—but suppose the crow was walking?"

Assured of Audience

Actor: "Yes, my friends, usually my audiences are glued to their seats."

Skeptic: "What a quaint way of keeping them there."

Rime-O-Grams No. 81

Inventors

Published Dec. 16

ANSWERS

1.

All over the globe,
Wherever wheat grows,
North, south, east, or west,
His machinery goes.
(Cyrus McCormick)

2.

When enjoying your paper
Or Bible divine,
Give a thought to the printer
Who lived by the Rhine.
(John Gutenberg)

3.

To lighten the perils
Of those under ground,
A device was conceived
By this Welshman renowned.
(Sir Humphrey Davy, Safety Lamp)

4.

Before he was thirty
This genius perfected
A means whereby ships
With the land are connected.
(Marconi)

5.

We are warned by his tube
Wherever we go;
Whether ninety above
Or twenty below.
(Fahrenheit)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Public vs. Arms Mongers

THE fifteen-year struggle against the political power of munitions makers has been crammed with strange and subtle incidents, but none more interesting than the play now being enacted on the Washington stage.

That American manufacturers of armament should be feeding their deadly supplies to countries where the American Government is simultaneously and in good faith seeking to bring peace is a scandalous anomaly. That has been happening in recent months. Bolivian soldiers have been wearing cast-off American army uniforms and firing American shells while in Washington a committee of neutrals under American auspices has been trying to bring peace in the Chaco. There are many shameful and unashamed incidents in the history of arms mongering, but this was a bit too much.

Therefore, Mr. Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State, drafted a proposed presidential message, reflecting long-held views of his chief, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, and asking for unlimited executive authority to declare an arms embargo against states involved in strife. Mr. Stimson saw the immense usefulness of such authority as an auxiliary to the Kellogg pact. He envisioned it as a crowning international achievement of the Hoover Administration.

The message was sent to President Hoover, long friendly to all similar moves. Its appearance in Congress was momentarily expected. There was one mistake, however. Officials in the State Department told newspaper correspondents of the prospective embargo message.

Immediately armaments makers descended on Washington. The embargo must be modified, they insisted. So great was the pressure that the War Department turned to the White House and urged the desired modification. The State Department, although under similar pressure, refused to budge. Wind of all these maneuvers leaked out and a counter protest was voiced in the press. Then President Hoover sent his message to Congress.

In appearance, it bowed to the demands of the arms manufacturers. It asked for an embargo only "in cases where special undertakings of coöperation can be secured with the principal arms manufacturing nations." Whether such coöperation, however desirable, would be easily forthcoming, was doubted. That the procedure applied in 1898, 1912 and 1922 to cases of revolution would have been preferable appeared clear. There seemed no adequate reason for inserting a last-minute proviso.

So it was assumed that the arms manufacturers had scored another victory. One editor wrote, "The munitions makers have won again."

But everybody reckoned without the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, headed by the vigorous Mr. Borah. While regretful postmortems were being penned, the committee had taken President Hoover's message, edited out the proviso, and made the embargo applicable, "after securing the coöperation of other governments *as the President deems necessary.*"

President Hoover had also urged ratification of the 1925 convention for the suppression of the international trade in arms, but declared ratification appeared "impossible." The convention has been pigeonholed for seven years by the Foreign Relations Committee and Geneva has been working on a better one. But meanwhile the committee's neat reversal of the arms makers' clause, making an embargo dependent upon coöperation only when the President deems necessary, would give the Executive exactly what the State Department was after and what the munitions men opposed.

The resolution still faces a fight in the Senate, probably under cover. Public opinion can assume, if nothing more is heard of the embargo resolution, that it has met the fate of so many of its predecessors.

But public opinion, this time, may not be prepared to accept such a conclusion. The people may deem it wise and patriotic that the American President should be able to control his left hand while his right hand is trying to make peace between warring nations. Why an authority already granted in the case of civil strife should be denied in case of war between countries is difficult to explain. It has not been explained.

The arms embargo is only one step, perhaps not a very long one, toward full control of interests which have been shown guilty of thwarting peace efforts not once but a dozen times. The jury of public opinion has invariably voted guilty; but sentence has never been passed. Opportunity is now at hand to remedy this brazen nullification of the public mandate.

Virgil and Values

SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, director of the London School of Economics, addressing the headmasters' conference, recently lamented that the scholastic flower of British youth studied at the universities subjects in the humanities as useless as "exhausted coal mines." He suggested that it is to the good neither of the individual nor of the nation that the cleverest young people should devote themselves to courses of study that have no connection with life in the twentieth century.

If Sir William's lament be justified, few would deny its seriousness. It would amount to a summary condemnation of the whole system of British education, for no educational system can be defended that misapplied its best talents. But are the classics (which Sir William's remarks presumably chiefly concern) as impractical as he appears to think? In one respect they certainly are not. Nothing is of greater practical importance today to a young man than getting a job. In this connection it is claimed by some that a student with a high honors degree in classics from either Oxford or Cambridge has brighter prospects of finding satisfactory employment than any other kind of university graduate in the British Empire; he is looked upon with favor even by the hardest-headed business men. Did not the Cambridge Appointment Board not long ago receive an application from a Dutch oil company on the shores of the Caspian for twelve graduates, "Classical Tripos preferred"?

It is good that this state of affairs should obtain. If it does nothing else of contemporary significance (and this is far from the case), a classical training tends to inculcate a sense of values. A true sense of values is the world's primary need today. At the present time the world has a greater material capacity for getting what it wants than in any previous age. How essential, therefore, that it should want the right things.

Perhaps more than any other secular study, the humanities enable mankind to distinguish between the true and the false, the noble and the ignoble, the things that are of good report and the things that are not. As long as they continue to do this they are of more importance than a wilderness of "exhausted coal mines."

Robots or Russians?

JOSEPH STALIN, in his long-anticipated speech before the leaders of the Communist Party, his first public utterance in eighteen months, has informed the world of the purpose of the Five-Year Plan, which disappeared into history at the end of 1932. It is now explained that this purpose was to iron out the so-called contradiction between socialized industry and small peasant individualism.

Russia is still 80 per cent agrarian. The peasants are profoundly individualistic, yet, fortunately for the Kremlin, relatively docile and totally lacking in organization. Collectivization of their great and scattered holdings has been pushed assiduously since the Five-Year Plan came into effect. Now there are more than 200,000 collectives and 5000 state farms, including 60 per cent of the peasants and 70 per cent of the cultivated land. On paper, a great record! But is it, as Mr. Stalin implies, the solution of the problem set by the Five-Year Plan?

Of course not. One feels, in fact, that the real problem has not even been touched. You can take a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. Similarly with the Russian peasant. You can collectivize the farms 100 per cent, but if you do not at the same time win the confidence of the farmers, the farms will be about as useful to the country as a whole as a tractor plant operated by Uzbeks and Kirghizes.

Has this confidence been achieved? Let Mr. Louis Fischer, writing in the current issue of the New York Nation, testify:

> The Soviet press makes no secret about the peasants' attitude. "Bread procurements in East Kazakstan," reads a Pravda news item, "are proceeding in an atmosphere of bitter class war." "There is grain in the northern Caucasus," says another dispatch, "but that grain is hidden from the Government in pits." It then speaks about "the sabotage of procurements." Comrade Shubrikov, the party chief for the entire central Volga region, reports that "we have collective peasants and private peasants who fail to carry out the collections plan in the hope of speculating with grain later." They sit and wait for the free sale of grain—which will be permitted, presumably, after the national procurements program is fulfilled on January 15. The Bolsheviks attribute this sabotage to "kulak psychology," but it is really good business sense. Not only so-called kulaks but middle and poor peasants and, significantly, even party members have obstructed grain deliveries—sometimes by lying about the size of the harvest and sometimes by concealing part of it under ground or, in worse cases, by letting it rot in the fields.

Mr. Stalin in his speech touches upon this aspect of the problem without shedding light upon it. What agriculture needs now, he says, is organization. For that purpose collectivization will be slowed down. Organization to make the existing collectivized peasants willing to work for a socialized order in which the higher-ups shall decide how much they shall plant, how much they shall keep, and how much they shall give up? Docile as are the Russian peasants, they are not robots, as Mr. Fischer's dispatch shows, and the Kremlin will find that attempts to base economic policy on that assumption are bound to fail, for the simple reason that they completely disregard human values.

It is quite evident that the course of the fifteen-year-old Bolshevist revolution is still determined by this ancient issue of the relations between town and country, and that the Five-Year Plan has done little to settle it.

Bullfights in the Movies

BULLFIGHTS are utterly repugnant to the people of the United States. Motion pictures depicting them have no place in their concept of decent entertainment. An announcement that Hollywood was producing such a film has roused widespread, indignant protest.

The lame excuse proffered that the bullfight would not be filmed in the United States—which of course the law would not permit anyway—does not hold water. As the National Humane Review pertinently says, "If a bullfight were to be filmed there would have to be a bullfight, and it would make no difference to the bulls and the horses whether the fight took place in California, Mexico or Spain."

Can it be that, the saturation point for cheap gangster pictures having been reached, the motion picture industry is casting around for new thrills for jaded appetites? And that the immature and adolescent, surfeited with the false gallantry of the gunman and his tawdry pleasure, are now to be exposed to the realistic butchery of the bull arena camouflaged with the gaudy accoutrements of a prancing toreador?

In Spain the bullfight is yielding to the wholesome activities of athletics such as football, tennis and golf. Shall it be permitted in the United States to turn back the clock? Putting worn-out horses to cruel torture and slaughtering bulls to provide "amusement" can have no place in the codes of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and all kindred associations. And surely parents everywhere will place such films on the forbidden list.

If movie producers and distributors have their ears to the ground, they will hear the unmistakable "No" of the nation to all such proposals.

Everything On the Table

IT IS becoming more and more obvious that the United States intends to enlarge the scope of the World Economic Conference so as to include tariffs and war debts. Nothing specific has been said on the subject. But Mr. Roosevelt's policy indicates the removal of the bans which a few months ago acted as such a damper on expectations. Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in an address a month ago, took such a removal for granted.

In point of fact, the Hoover Administration, in spite of its devotion to the Hawley-Smoot tariff and a nonbargaining tariff policy, has not been so stiff-necked upon this point as some of its critics make out. Ambassador Andrew W. Mellon, speaking in England in October, said:

> America has no desire to place undue restrictions on the scope of the conference, and in excluding from the discussion tariff rates and other matters over which Congress alone has final jurisdiction we are merely giving warning in advance against raising hopes which cannot possibly be realized.

If one could not say that the objections were pro forma, at least one could hazard that they would not have been pressed in the event, say, that a discussion on the gold standard led, as it will lead, to a discussion on tariff policies and debts.

And now an entirely new scene has been opened up. Mr. Hoover will not be in office when the world conference meets. And Mr. Roosevelt is committed to a bargaining tariff, which means exactly what it says, that tariff rates will be negotiated. What better place of negotiation than the conference where a world of nations will sit down together?

Another transformation of policy is at hand with regard to war debts. Both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hoover are opposed to negotiating with a "common front" of war debtors. That means that war debts even under the Roosevelt Administration will probably not be readjusted at plenary sessions. But Mr. Roosevelt's attitude is that war debt readjustments must be effected by diplomatic representatives, not in coöperation with congressional representatives, and then passed upon by the legislature. No better venue of negotiation could be selected than the purlieus, if not the floor, of the world parley, at which the nations will be represented by their best diplomatists, all armed with authority and expert assistance to clear up outstanding problems, all ready to discuss a quid pro quo.

The outlook for the world parley has improved a great deal by the tacit lifting of these bans. Behind closed doors the experts are now engaged in the preparatory work, sifting and collecting statistics, drawing up statements of positions, framing the raw material out of which policies will be built, and, most important of all, negotiating with "opposite" experts basic terms of reference. If, as Sir Arthur Salter says, the conferees go into the conference with a plan, they will come out with a remedy.

Guitars and Go-Getters

IF THERE is any country where Romance might reasonably be supposed to hold its own with Progress in this prosaic epoch of technocracy *et al*, it would certainly seem that sunny Spain should be that delectable land.

Now, however, from "Old Madrid" itself, comes the harrowing ukase that no longer may mundane tasks be calmly set aside until *mañana*. Progress which brooks no barriers cries with strident voice that the job of today must be tackled *hoy* and not *mañana*. Twelve candidates for diplomatic service arrived one little half-hour late for their examination and a stern examiner promptly canceled their applications. This easy-going attitude must cease, he said, and instantly dismissed them.

Even to Americans whose constant flair for culture brings them to the classroom door always—or nearly always—on the very dot, this ruling seems a trifle hard and one hopes Prof. Americo de Castro will temper Spanish justice with Castilian mercy and give the aspirants another chance.

The serious side to this *mañana* business, however, lies in its international aspect. If serenading *caballeros* must lay aside their soft-toned guitars early in the evening that they may arrive on the job sharp at eight next morning like any mere Anglo-Saxon, what self-righteous satisfaction remains to the latter? No longer able, as he turns in his hard swivel office chair, to contemplate his own austere virtue of punctuality with the mental picture of his Latin brother turning over on his soft, comfortable couch as he sleepily murmurs *"Mañana,"* bang goes another prop to his nationalistic *amour propre*.

Perhaps much of the "mañana habit" always was largely a piece of pleasant fiction anyway. The technocrats may discover it was the Quixotic way of distributing work, put into practice long before other lands ever dreamed of six-hour days and five-day weeks.

Editorial Notes

Preparatory to selling his most recent book of verses on the streets, a Budapest poet, twice the recipient of a national literature award, took the precaution of securing a vender's permit. He seems to have a very acceptable idea of what is meant by "poetic license."

So many things that seemed proof against it have been touched by and then have yielded to reversal, that it is only a natural deduction that presently the slump itself will be enveloped in that same transforming experience.

The radio set owner who prefers good programs uninterrupted with sales talks is another of those who "don't know which way to turn."

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

No Final Solution of the Liquor Problem—Dissension in the Ranks

IN RESPONDING to an invitation to attend a recent conference for finding the "final solution" of the liquor problem, Professor Farnum of Yale wrote:

> My reply must be that in my judgment there is no "final solution." The liquor problem involves a perennial fight between the forces working for sobriety and decency and the forces working against them.

This is a very succinct statement of a fact that ought to be kept in mind by all parties to the prohibition debate, whether they are for or against the Eighteenth Amendment. There can be no final solution of an issue of this sort. There is no final solution to the question of crime. We may enact innumerable laws and employ armies to enforce them, but criminal offenses will still persist until such time as the mind of mortal man becomes elevated above the promptings of covetousness, lust or wrath.

In the same way there will be no final solution of the liquor problem until all people have become educated to an abhorrence of the self-indulgence which in such a multitude of cases has led to frightful degradation and disaster. There are those who are laying great stress now on the fact that prohibition is not a complete success. Was license, high or low, ever a complete success? Were conditions in the United States which led the people to enact federal prohibition of such a nature that the country is eager to return to them? But if prohibition did not put finally an end to those conditions, what is going to put an end to them?

* * *

The wets who are pressing their case at present with such enthusiasm have gone mad with what they like to call the popular verdict in their behalf at the last election. There was no such verdict! No intelligent man thinks that the last election turned on the liquor issue. The liquor planks of neither party had any more to do with the results of the last election than the fly on the wheel of a locomotive has to do with its revolution.

It may be reasonably admitted that there is at the present moment a somewhat unreasoning and even hysterical revulsion against prohibition, but its force was not measured by the returns of the presidential balloting, and its permanence is doubted even by those who exult in its existence. This fact is shown by the eagerness of the wets to consolidate their gains and hastily to push through a repeal amendment before the sober second sense of the nation repudiates the apparent demand for such action.

But let us bear in mind, whether wet or dry, that just precisely as the Eighteenth Amendment is no final solution of the liquor issue, so its repeal or even its modification will not be final. The forces of law and order will have to fight the criminal business of selling liquor just as long as they have to fight theft, racketeering, arson, or murder.

* * *

Most assuredly there will be not even a temporary solution of this problem unless those who think they have the right solution shall so discipline themselves that they can coöperate in giving effect to their recommendations. Not long ago I commented sorrowfully upon the fact that among the organizations earnestly, sincerely, devotedly pressing the cause of prohibition, there was too often apparent a willingness to sacrifice the cause in order to maintain the prestige of the individual organization. Harmony meetings at Washington failed to harmonize. Unity of action centering upon a common legislative policy is lacking.

But this is in no sense a situation peculiar to the dry organizations. This very week in Congress the wets of the House and the wets of the Senate have so thoroughly split on a legislative program that there is no longer any probability that any form of liquor legislation will pass both chambers during the short session. Some think that everything should be sacrificed to naked repeal. Others would put a beer bill ahead of everything else. Others still would amend the beer bill so as to prohibit saloons and the shipment into contiguous dry states.

The Senate Judiciary Committee holds that the federal authority should still be exerted for the suppression of the saloon and for the protection of dry states. Against this recommendation more radical senators and a large body of the wet press rave indignantly, declaring that the whole purpose of repeal is to deny authority over liquor to the Federal Government. Like the prohibitionists, the antis are divided seemingly beyond the possibility of reunion.

Until a formula is discovered which will reconcile the conflicting influences of the distillers, brewers and vintners; which will satisfy those who protest again the reopening of the saloons, and those who want no obstacle whatsoever put in the way of selling liquor; which will reconcile those who believe that the hand of the Federal Government should be tied, to those who point to the utter failure of the states to keep the crime-breeding industry within bounds before the days of prohibition, there need be no fear of any successful assault upon the Eighteenth Amendment.

As I Knew Them—Disraeli

Small Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

IN MY adolescence I was walking one afternoon in Pall Mall past a building in course of erection. The builders had laid a narrow gangway of boards for the use of pedestrians during the operations, and at its edge the accumulated dust had turned to mud. As I started at one end of the gangway I observed Beaconsfield advancing from the other end. The footboards, slippery at best, were scarcely wide enough for the passage of two persons and so, as I neared the Premier and raised my hat, I stepped into the muddy road to allow him more easily to pass. Beaconsfield stopped and, returning my salute, asked me my name. Learning it, he laughingly said:

"May I inquire what has seemed the most important event for you this day?"

Now a courtier would doubtless have responded promptly that it had been my meeting with the pilot of the British Commonwealth, but, being a frank and care-free youth, I answered, "Mailing an essay on old English ballads, for which a prize has been offered by a committee of literary pundits."

About a year later I met Beaconsfield again at a public function and instantly he asked me, "Did you win that prize with your essay on old English ballads?"

My pride in being able to reply in the affirmative was dwarfed by my wonder that one on whom the cares of state rested so heavily should bear in mind an incident so slight.

In his stressful early years never a doubt had Benjamin Disraeli that he would ultimately attain the goal he aimed at. His self-reliance is well exemplified in an anecdote related to me by my father. The latter won the Newdigate prize at Oxford, in 1854, with his rendering in verse of "The Feast of Belshazzar," and, in accordance with time-honored custom, recited that stirring poem in the Sheldonian Theatre on Commemoration Day. One of the guests was Disraeli, then at the beginning of his career. Being introduced to the poet, Disraeli addressed him in the somewhat ornate diction he affected:

"Young sir, I congratulate you. The heights of Parnassus call you; other heights call me. In the years that are coming both of us will answer to their summons, and from the benches of Literature and State we will wave again our salutations to this day."

Twenty-five years later, when the nations of Europe were anxiously awaiting the conclusion of negotiations concerning the Balkans, incident to the Berlin Congress, there came a day when history hung upon the decision of the British Government. A session of Parliament was due and upon the wording of the "speech from the Throne," opening the deliberations of that body, depended in large measure whether peace or war would be the immediate lot of Europe. The night before I was dining with my father and discussing the omens, for as the interpreter of the philosophies and ambitions of the Orient, editor of one of the leading newspapers of London, and a politician keenly conscious of his country's mood, no one was more fitted to act as oracle than Sir Edwin Arnold.

So obviously thought the Earl of Beaconsfield, Premier of the British Empire. In the midst of our conversation a messenger arrived from 10 Downing Street, bearing a note from the Premier inviting Sir Edwin to draft the foreign relations clause in the "speech from the Throne." That clause proclaimed to the world that the policy of the British Government would be wholly directed to stilling the storm.

Thus, after a quarter of a century, these two men, gray with the stress of intervening years, but now seated upon the heights they had as youths set forth to climb, waved again their salutations from the benches of Literature and State.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

From a Cuban Liberal

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter from Mrs. Maude Allen Bonazzi about the Cuban question, published in the December 24 issue of your paper, has been brought to my attention, and it is my duty as a Cuban scholar of liberal mind to answer it, as I have already done in a private letter which I addressed to Mrs. Bonazzi upon learning that she opposed the excellent campaign of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in behalf of the best interests of the Cuban people.

Mrs. Bonazzi asserts that the methods used by General Machado in Cuba are the same as those used by the opposition. Yet none of Machado's accomplices and none of the men in his army have been thrown to the sharks of the harbor of Havana, as it was with Claudio Bouzón; nor fatally tortured in the dungeon of Atarés' Castle, as Raúl Martín and many others; nor slain in foreign lands, as Julio Antonio Mella in Mexico City, Jan. 10, 1928; nor been victims of wholesale assassination as Prof. Gonzalo Freyre de Andrade and his two brothers, Sept. 27, 1932. Mrs. Bonazzi seems to ignore that even Cuban girls, as Caridad Proenza, had to take refuge at the Mexican Embassy at Havana to escape assassination after her cousin, Rita Proenza, a girl of 19 years, had been drowned at Banes by soldiers. The men who are in exile in this country, as in the Dominican Republic, in Mexico, Honduras and Spain, are university professors, students, lawyers, engineers, physicians, men of wealth like Mr. Eduardo Chibás, president of the Rotary Club of Havana.

The people in power in Cuba have been "in hourly danger for years" on account of Machado's having usurped the power and terrorized the Cuban people to remain in office. Mrs. Bonazzi finds some evidence of constructive work accomplished by the Machado régime in Cuba in the fields of education and agriculture. However, the University of Havana has been closed since October, 1930, and its professors illegally discharged by Machado. All the high schools and normal schools throughout the island are closed, as are most of the commercial schools, and also the School of Fine Arts of Havana and the industrial school of that city.

A few days ago the New York Times published a report from Havana stating that the teachers of the public schools in Cuba threaten a strike because of their having been not paid for seven months. In the light of these events, it is very clear that the remark of Mrs. Bonazzi regarding the "constructive work" of Machado in the field of education is groundless.

About agriculture and its "leaps and bounds" under Machado, Mrs. Bonazzi seems to ignore that Machado spends $12,000,000 on his army, and just $400,000 (when anything is paid) on the Department of Agriculture and its varied work.

The crimes of Machado and the support that he enjoys, granted by American diplomacy and business men, are worthy of an investigation by the United States Senate. That is what the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is looking for with its campaign to put an end to American responsibilities in the deeds of Machado: this attained, the Cuban people will be able to overthrow the Machado régime.

I deny most emphatically any assertion of ill-feeling between the average American in Cuba and the average Cuban, as stated by Mrs. Bonazzi. There is ill-feeling against the outsiders who support in Cuba a Government of dictators in exchange for concessions. Most of the Americans in Cuba know the truth about Machado and his support in this country, and they resent it, because their country cannot be allied to a monster.

Mrs. Bonazzi states that Cuba belongs to the Cubans, and that we have the right to live as we choose. That is true, and we have chosen to live as a civilized country, under a government that will not need to kill in order to remain in power. To achieve that result it is necessary that American diplomacy and American business men will stop their support of Machado and his tyranny. The campaign of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, if successful, will help us to have in Cuba a good government.

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